THE PRICE OF THE NEW YORK TIMES IN NEW YORK CITY, WEEK DAYS, IS TWO CENTS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow today; Friday colder, probably fair; moderate northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,922. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

CONTROL OF SHIPS IN ATLANTIC PUT UNDER ONE HEAD

American and Allied Representatives in Conference Name Committee of Three.

TO SPEED MEN TO PERSHING

Plan Likely to Supply Baker's Demand for Vessels to Take Million in a Year.

RAILROADS TO CO-OPERATE

Federal Agents Abroad Will Help with the Quick Handling of Steamships There.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—With the news of the arrival of thousands of American troops in France on board interned German ships which were seized by the United States Government came the announcement today of the formation by America and her allies of a Committee on Shipping Control which will direct the drive to supply the needs of the enemies of Germany in Europe and land one million or more additional American fighting men in France before the end of the year.

The step taken today had the indorsement of the various Governmental departments of this country, and, it is stated, will shortly receive the formal approval of Great Britain. It is expected to obtain approximately 50 per cent. greater efficiency out of the fleets of America and the allied nations when the move toward complete co-operation is in full operation.

One of the objects will be to make good the prediction of Secretary of War Baker that 1,500,000 soldiers could be landed in France this year if the shipping was available to transport and supply them without starving the allies of the United States in Europe.

Committee of Three Named.

The new committee, or council, is composed of P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, Chairman; H. H. Raymond, recently appointed Controller of Shipping at New York, and Sir Cunnop Guthrie, who will represent Great Britain, France, and Italy.

The plan is to end the complications and delays that have occurred in the use of the shipping of America and its allies by giving to this committee absolute power in the allocation of all tonnage on both sides of the Atlantic.

It developed today also that in the cause of efficiency and to safeguard better the transports and munition ships additional power and money was being sought by the Navy Department to build up its personnel so that it could man all of these ships. A bill is being prepared by a Congressional committee to make this possible.

Up to the present time the Shipping Board has turned over to the War Department more than 1,000,000 tons of ships on the bare boat basis for the transportation of soldiers, livestock, and munitions. It is possible that before the end of the year the tonnage thus transferred will be doubled.

Calls on Navy for Men.

The War Department has called on the navy to do its utmost to man these ships with trained men who will be subject to military discipline, and as far as possible this is being done. Transports and ships for livestock are now manned by the navy, but the personnel of the navy is not large enough to take over all of the munition ships.

Many officials here have expressed the opinion that there could be no greater step toward efficiency and safety than the adoption of such a plan in the manning of all ships carrying men, munitions, and foods. The indications here are that such a result will be accomplished rapidly if Congress does not hold it up.

All of these phases of the necessity to get America into the war at top speed and to bring about the closest co-operation with the Allies in the use of shipping were discussed at the recent Inter-Allied War Council in Paris. The need of getting American soldiers and supplies over to France because of an impending German drive is said to have precipitated the action taken by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and other officials in forming an Interallied Shipping Council.

Officials of the War and Navy Departments and the Shipping Board accepted with expressions of greatest satisfaction the announcement cabled from Europe that sixteen ships, including the former Vaterland, had arrived safely in France.

The news gave added interest to the conference being held here for the coordination of shipping facilities, one of the purposes of which will be to use these other vessels to their full capacity and route them on other overseas journeys with the minimum of delay.

In connection with the appointment of the Control Committee it was decided to dispatch abroad Raymond B. Stevens, Vice Chairman of the Shipping Board, and George Rublee, of the board's legal staff, to sit in London and Paris as permanent representatives of the United States in shipping matters. The representatives abroad will seek to accomplish the

Continued on Page Two.

German Air Raid on Paris Kills Several Persons

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 31, 2:40 A. M.—German airplanes raided Paris last night. The alarm was given at 11:30 o'clock. Bombs were thrown at various points in Paris and the suburbs. Several persons were killed, and material damage is reported, according to an official announcement.

Full details are lacking at present, but a further statement will be issued as soon as accurate information is received.

FAST FOOD TRAINS WILL START TODAY

60-Hour Schedule from Central West Answers Allies' Urgent Appeals.

TO LOAD SHIPS AT PIERS

Hope That Radical Measures Will Abolish Delays—Eastern Freight Situation Improves.

A comprehensive transportation system for speeding up food and other supplies for England, France, and Italy goes into effect today on the railways of the United States under the orders of the National Railroad Administration. The new system includes the hauling of supplies for the Allies to North Atlantic ports in fast solid trains of cars and the loading of a large number of ships at railroad piers in New York Harbor which never before were used for that purpose.

Previously it has taken a freight car, under permit, from eight days to two weeks to get from the Middle West to a New York pier. Under the new plan the solid trains will run on a sixty-hour schedule between St. Louis and Chicago and New York. At present the great majority of the transatlantic ships are loaded from lighters in the harbor, a slow process, that has been greatly hampered by the shortage of floating equipment in this port. Enough railroad piers will be taken over today to provide for the loading at one time of twenty-five ships, the average size of a convoy. The supplies from the fast through trains will be sent to these piers and put directly on ships. It was estimated yesterday that from two to four days would be saved in the loading of these ships and that more tonnage thus would be added to the existing supply. One hundred locomotives will be transferred from other parts of the country to the Eastern roads to help rush freight.

Action Urged by Allies.

This is the most radical action taken by the National Railroad Administration since it took over the carriers on Jan. 1. It followed strong representations made to Washington by the British, French, and Italian Governments as to the food situation in their countries. There is a lack of food in Italy and England, and this weakens the food supplies for the armies. Several important conferences on the subject have recently been held in Washington and New York. The result of these conferences was a decision that, inasmuch as it would be some time before the new ship tonnage now being built in American yards could be put into active service, it was imperative that something should be done to increase the efficiency of the existing ships. Director General of Railroads W. G. McAdoo, with the advice of Regional Director A. H. Smith, decided on the through trains for food and urgent supplies and the use of the railroad piers. There are 30,000 carloads of freight for the Allies now under permit and waiting to be moved.

The action of yesterday in notifying the railroads in Eastern territory of the new system was taken by Mr. Smith in accordance with orders issued on Monday by Mr. McAdoo. Before that order was issued railroad executives had been at work on the details of the plan.

Two weeks ago there was an accumulation of 25,000 carloads of freight for the Allied Governments, including the United States, at American ports. Most of the freight now remaining at the North Atlantic ports for export to France and England is made up of war supplies other than food. Incidentally, the number of tons of freight for export has decreased very largely over the amount of two weeks ago, due to the improvement in the dispatching of ships.

Hope to Abolish Delays.

For two years freight for the Allied Governments has been moving under permits issued through the Traffic Executive at 161 Broadway. These permits meant only that a freight car in a yard with a permit had preference over other cars. It did not prevent a car losing twenty-four hours for switching in one yard and another twenty-four hours in a yard a day's run distant. It did not prevent a car from being delayed in yards at the New York ports. It did not prevent cars standing for weeks in terminal port yards because there was no ship to take their contents across the ocean.

The new system aims to end all this. A check will be kept on the freight from the time it leaves the factory until it is in a ship's hold. Four great assembling yards are created, at Chicago, East St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Buffalo. Here freight for the Allies will be sorted and put into solid trains, and run much as fast passenger trains. The sixty-

Continued on Page Four.

WOOD MAY STAY ABROAD TO SERVE IN WAR COUNCILS

Hints at Washington That General Will Remain in France in Conspicuous Capacity.

CRITICISM SPURS BAKER

Secretary Consults Senator Chamberlain and They Bury Hatchet at Luncheon.

COMMITTEE BILLS IN DOUBT

War Cabinet and Munitions Measures Still Opposed by Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Signs are already apparent that the criticisms by Senator Chamberlain and other members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of lack of centralization in the military administration are producing results.

While President Wilson has declared his opposition to the effort to create a War Cabinet, and it is apparent that officials are against the creation of a Directorship of Munitions, events today, taken in connection with previous developments, made it clear that the faults in the War Department system to which the Military Committee called attention were to be corrected without legislative action, except in some slight particulars.

One of the hopeful signs of a deference on the Administration's part to the views of men in Congress and out, that the best minds available should be employed to help the United States win the war, is found in a hint conveyed today that Major Gen. Leonard Wood is to have a prominent part in the supreme councils in Europe. It was inferred from what was said that General Wood, who is now in France, would be consulted by representatives of the Government with reference to the best means of employing the American forces abroad. General Wood was sent to France in line with the purpose of the War Department to have every commander of a division spend a period of inspection and observation in the theatre of war and then return to his command in the United States. The guarded statement was made today that the Administration contemplated keeping General Wood in Europe and giving him a prominent place in military councils.

The hatchet was buried today by Secretary Baker and Senator Chamberlain. They had luncheon together at the Capitol at Mr. Baker's suggestion and discussed some of the things that had arisen to cause bad feeling between Mr. Chamberlain and the Administration. It is understood, however, that their discussion of the War Cabinet bill and the Directorship of Munitions bill was incidental, indicating that the main purpose of the conference had to do with other things. At Senator Chamberlain's suggestion Secretary Baker took away from the Capitol copies of the two measures and promised to study them.

The whole effort of the Administration is being directed toward centralizing control of war activities, and observers find it difficult to escape the conviction that this new order of things is due to the evidence given before the Committee on Military Affairs and the criticism of Senator Chamberlain in his recent speech in New York and his answer in the Senate to President Wilson's attack on him. There have been reforms in the administration of the War Department directly due to the revelations before the Senate Committee. More reforms are in prospect, it was learned today.

One of the arguments in favor of a War Cabinet was that authority over all war activities was not co-ordinated and could not be, under present legal restrictions, except in the President. For this, among other reasons, the Senate Committee held that the only way to overcome the existing decentralization of authority was to organize a super-council, designated the War Cabinet in the committee's bill, which would determine policies and entrust their execution to the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and other administrative officers.

The opposition to having the authority of Secretary Baker curtailed in any way, for the measure was aimed principally at conditions in his department, was so pronounced on the part of the President that the sponsors for the bill felt that there would be little chance of its passage. But it was apparent that the measure had many friends.

Yesterday Chairman Dent of the House Committee on Military Affairs introduced a resolution to provide for two more Assistant Secretaries of War. This bill was drawn at the War Department and has an important bearing on the effort to assuage criticism by adopting some of the reforms urged by Senator Chamberlain.

PLEASED OVER AIR PROGRAM.

Senate Committee Gets Reassuring Information from General Squier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—More encouraging information about the aviation program was given to the Senate Military Committee in secret session today by Brig. Gen. Squier, chief signal officer of the army, and his assistants. Nothing about the testimony was made public, but members of the committee expressed lively satisfaction over what they heard.

Secretary Baker indicated today that

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CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Mat. Sat. and Mon. Direct Success in N. Y.—Adv.

To Newspaper Readers in New York City:

Your newsdealer is now making a profit on each copy 50 per cent. larger than he made when the newspapers were sold at one cent. In addition he now takes no risk of loss, as the newspapers refund to him the amount paid for unsold copies. He has, therefore, no just reason for refusing to serve you.

The subway and elevated news stands are liberally supplied with morning and evening newspapers, and other means of distribution will be promptly arranged if necessary.

16 GERMAN SHIPS LAND OUR TROOPS

Former Liners Reaching France Are Named to Disprove Berlin's Falsehoods.

INCLUDE HUGE VATERLAND

As the Leviathan She Has Been Made Faster by Rectifying Builders' Blunders.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Jan. 29, (Associated Press.)—Announcement was made here today that the total tonnage of former German steamships ready for the high seas service, most of which are now bringing men and materials to France, is approximately 500,000.

Among the considerable number already arrived safely in Entente allied ports are the Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, and fifteen others of the Germans' largest ships. These figures demonstrate the falsity of recent German assertions, and the publication of this information is permitted for that reason.

The figures are authoritatively declared to prove that Germany has been deliberately circulating false reports to belittle to her own people the assistance given to the Entente allied cause by this shipping and thus to create unjustified confidence in the German submarines. Among the former German steamships which have arrived in Entente allied ports are these:

Covington, (ex-Cincinnati,) America, (ex-Amerika,) President Grant, President Lincoln, Powhatan, (ex-Hamburg,) Madawaska, (ex-Koenig Wilhelm II.,) George Washington, Mount Vernon, (ex-Kronprinzessin Cecilie,) Agamemnon, (ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II.,) Aeolus, (ex-Grosser Kurfurst,) Mercury, (ex-Barbarossa,) Pocahontas, (ex-Princess Irene,) Huron, (ex-Friedrich der Grosse,) Von Steuben, (ex-Kronprinz Wilhelm,) De Kalb, (ex-Prinz Eitel Friedrich.)

Changes Bettered the Leviathan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Daniels, discussing the dispatch from the American Army Headquarters in France regarding commandeered German ships being used to transport American troops abroad, disclosed today that between 600,000 and 700,000 tons of former enemy shipping now was actively engaged in augmenting the expeditionary forces and maintaining their supply.

The Leviathan, formerly the Vaterland, was capable of carrying up to 10,000 troops in a single voyage, Mr. Daniels said, but 8,000 was considered the largest number which could be comfortably accommodated. In connection with the repair of the Leviathan, it was learned that alterations made by American engineers resulted in an increase of several knots in her speed. One instance of improvement over the work of German shipbuilders was in the steam distribution system, which was found to be so inefficient that a large part of the boiler power did not reach the engines.

The greatest single factor which operated for the quick return to service of the German ships was the use of new methods of welding by the engineers assigned to repair the damage done the ship's engines by their German crews. These permitted the repair of damaged engines without the necessity of removing the heavy parts, and actual tests were said to have proved that these weldings were stronger than those made under old methods.

RYAN TO AID VATICAN IN REFORMING FINANCES

Papal Treasury Is in an 'Alarming Condition' on Account of War.

ROME, Jan. 29, (Delayed.)—An international committee is to be formed to reorganize the finances of the Vatican, which Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, reports in an alarming condition. The committee, one of whose members is to be Thomas F. Ryan of New York, will be called upon to devise means of obtaining funds, possibly by the underwriting of a worldwide loan.

The Vatican's usual sources of revenue, such as rentals from properties and gifts from Mexico, Belgium, France, Austria, and the United States, have been reduced or cut off by war conditions. At the same time Pope Benedict daily expends thousands of dollars in war charities, including the sending of food and clothing to prisoners of war in Germany and Austria. Many appeals for contributions are received at the Vatican from many countries.

Under the present system of financial administration the Pope acts as Treasurer of the Vatican, having in his office a safe in which he deposits the funds to be disbursed. When the safe is empty the Holy See nominally is bankrupt.

ITALIANS EXTEND ASIAGO GAINS

Have Captured Three Mountain Positions and More Than 2,600 Austrians.

FOES' CASUALTIES HEAVY

Two of Their Divisions Are Reported to Have Been Almost Annihilated.

ROME, Jan. 30.—More than 2,600 prisoners have been taken by the Italians in successful attacks upon the Austrian lines on the Asiago Plateau, the War Office announced today. Six guns and 100 machine guns also have been captured.

Col del Rosso was taken on Monday, and the Italian success was extended yesterday by the capure of Monte di Val Bella.

The positions taken have been under violent bombardment by the Austrians. The Italian fire has been powerfully centred on points behind the enemy's lines.

Extremely heavy losses were suffered by the Austrians; two of their divisions having been almost annihilated.

Following is the text of the official statement:

Our gallant troops in the plateau zone of the army successfully crowned yesterday the action begun on the eastern Asiago Plateau on Sunday by wresting from the enemy his positions to the west of the Frenzela Valley.

Col del Rosso and Col Dechele, which are on the descent toward the western edge of the valley, having been taken on Monday, and since then held with valor, the enemy in the region of Sasso Rosso was hard pressed, and, his numerous counter-attacks being repulsed with the bayonet, the success was yesterday extended by the capture of Monte di Val Bella.

The enemy suffered very heavy losses, and two of his divisions were nearly completely destroyed. The war booty captured has not yet been completely specified, but includes so far more than 100 officers and 2,500 men, six guns of various calibres, about 100 machine guns, very numerous trench mortars, several thousand rifles, and a very large quantity of ammunition and war materials of al kinds.

The reaction of the hostile artillery on the positions taken was violent. Our fire was rapidly and powerfully concentrated on the most distant objectives.

The enemy aircraft attempted many reconnoitring and offensive actions, but were effectively met by our machines and anti-aircraft fire, which during two days accounted for seventeen enemy machines.

French and British Aviators Aided.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHEN ITALY, Jan. 29, (Delayed.)—[Associated Press.]—Italian troops struck the enemy another hard blow yesterday in the mountain region west of the Brenta River, where his effort has been to push down the Frenzela Valley toward Bassano. The action lasted throughout the day, the Italians making an advance along the whole stretch from the Brenta to Asiago, and capturing 1,500 of the enemy, including sixty officers. War material also was taken, and havoc was spread among the enemy's forward trenches.

The aerial activity was especially lively during the fighting, the Italians bringing down ten machines and the French two. The action was still in progress today, with the enemy bringing forward large reserves in an attempt to save the day.

The battle on the Italian side was fought by mountain troops, infantry, and Bersaglieri, with the support of Italian and allied batteries and large fleets of airplanes manned by Italian, French, and British aviators.

The Italians took the initiative in a surprise attack at daylight, the enemy trenches being reached and his lines driven back over a long front. Late in the day the enemy made a series of violent counterattacks which were broken up by the steady resistance of the Italians, backed by allied batteries.

Toward night the enemy began the concentration of reinforcements in an effort to redeem the situation. This brought on heavy fighting during the night, which continued today.

The latest reports show the Italian line holding well in the advanced positions occupied during the early hours of the engagement.

Berlin Admits Losses.

BERLIN, Jan. 30, (via London.)—The Italians retained possession of Col del Rosso and Monte di Val Bella on the mountain front after a renewal of their

Continued on Page Two.

HINDENBURG WARNS STRIKERS IN BERLIN, WHO ISSUE ULTIMATUM TO GOVERNMENT; 500,000 NOW OUT; PAPERS SUPPRESSED

Terms Demanded by the Berlin Strikers Include Accelerated Peace, With Workers Participating

ZURICH, Jan. 30.—The Socialist paper Vorwärts announces that the Berlin strikers have now become more numerous and threatening. They have addressed to the Government an ultimatum, of which the following are the principal demands:

1. Accelerated conclusion of a general peace without indemnities or annexations.
2. Participation of workmen's delegates of all the countries in the peace pourparlers.
3. Amelioration of the food situation by better distribution.
4. Immediate abolition of the state of siege and restoration of the right of public meetings suspended by the military authorities.
5. Abolition of militarization of war factories.
6. Immediate release of all political prisoners.
7. Fundamental democratization of State institutions.
8. The institution of equal electoral suffrage by direct or secret ballot.

FRANCIS MENACED BY ANARCHISTS

Is Told He Will Be Held Responsible for Safety of Berkman and Goldman.

AMBASSADOR CABLES NEWS

He Is Not Alarmed, and Lansing Says State Department Won't Act at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, today notified the State Department that he had been threatened by Russian anarchists, and warned that he would be held personally responsible for the life and liberty of Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, who were recently convicted of conspiracy to defeat the draft law in this country and sentenced to two years in a Federal penitentiary.

Secretary Lansing admitted this afternoon that Ambassador Francis had sent to the State Department a message in confirmation of the press stories from Petrograd about the warning that had been sent to the Ambassador by the anarchists. The Secretary said that the Ambassador expressed no alarm, and he added that nothing would be done in the matter by the State Department until it had heard further from Mr. Francis regarding the threats.

This is not the first time that threats have been made against the safety of Ambassador Francis. Recently, while he was entertaining some guests, he was warned that a threatening crowd was coming to the embassy to protest to him against the action taken in the Mooney case at San Francisco. He asked his guests to leave, and when the crowd surged into the embassy Mr. Francis faced them with a revolver, for his own protection, and warned them through an interpreter that they were trespassing on American territory. The intruders finally left without harming the Ambassador.

FINNISH BOLSHEVIKI FORM A CABINET

But Government Troops, Victorious in North, Are Marching on Helsingfors.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 30.—The Provisional Social Democratic Government which has been formed at Helsingfors is headed by Senator Kullerwo Manner, with M. Sirola as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and O. Tokoi, the former Premier, as Minister of Food Supplies.

The members of the Finnish Government, including the former Senators, are reported to be safe. They have notified Sweden that the Government cannot be responsible for the lives of Swedish subjects, of whom there are 400,000 in Finland. Reports from Helsingfors are contradictory, but they indicate that the rumor that the Swedish Minister had fled is incorrect.

All of Southern Finland as far as Tammerfors, is reported to be in the hands of the Red Guards, but the Government troops, having vanquished the Red Guards in Northern Finland, are now marching southward. They have disarmed 5,000 Russians at Jacobstadt, Vaas, and nearby places, and captured twenty machine guns.

A Reuter dispatch from Stockholm says the Government has taken measures for the immediate dispatch of ships to Finland to bring the Swedes resident in that country back to Sweden.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A Stockholm dispatch to The Times says the Finnish Government has sent a representative to Sweden with an appeal for military help against the revolutionists. So far as is possible to foresee, the dispatch says, Sweden will not grant the request.

King Gustave, who is at Soania, Sweden, however, has decided, in view of the situation in Finland, to return to Stockholm.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says that, according to press reports, the Swedish authorities have closed the Swedish-Finnish frontier in order to prevent the Red Guards from obtaining weapons.

TROTZKY RETURNS TO PEACE PARLEY

Has Backing of Congress of Soviets in His Stand Against the Germans.

SCOUTS PEACE AT ANY COST

Says Teutons Assumed Terms Disguised as Democratic Would Satisfy Bolsheviki.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28, (Delayed.)—Foreign Minister Trotzky left Petrograd for Brest-Litovsk in the early hours of the morning after replying to such criticism as there was in the debate of the all-Russian Assembly of Soviets on the peace negotiations. He took with him the knowledge that he had succeeded in getting his policy not only approved but also understood by all but a small handful of the representative Assembly.

The feeling in the Assembly was very curious. Kameney began with a speech which struck the same note as had been struck by Trotzky the previous day, though in a lower key. He emphasized throughout the new grouping of the forces in the world struggle, which he said was ceasing to be a struggle of one imperialistic group against another, but in Europe, anyhow, was a struggle of the general proletariat against the bourgeoisie. The alliances formed by various national bourgeoisies for the purpose of the imperialistic struggle had lost their significance in the light of this change both in the Central group and in that opposed to it.

"We welcome the rising of Austrian workmen and shall welcome their emancipation from Austro-German imperialism exactly as we shall welcome the escape of the Irish people from the imperialism of England," he went on. "That is the main significance of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations."

He read a statement from Austrian social patriots who had at the beginning of the war supported their Government, which showed that they now realized that the Russians and Germans could not come to terms, not because they were Russians opposed to Germans, but because they were Social Democrats dealing with landowners and bourgeois. The Brest-Litovsk negotiations had shown the working classes of the Central Empires that their own interests were being opposed by their own Generals, and that they had to choose between war with Russia and peace with Hoffmann, or peace with Russia and war with Hoffmann. "Our victory will be the victory of German democracy, and German democracy knows it," he continued.

All Against Germany's Terms.

Martov and others of the bitterest opponents of the Bolsheviki followed, and while criticising details in the management of the negotiations, agreed that they had been of tremendous service in making the position clear to democracy throughout the world. All were unanimous in refusal to accept the conditions now offered by Germany. There was less unanimity on what was to be done, some delegates insisting on the physical impossibility of fighting.

Last night occurred the culminating moment of the tension of the preceding week. The report on the peace negotiations, which had been held over from day to day for reasons of policy, affecting not merely Petrograd but also Brest-Litovsk, Kiev, and Vienna, was definitely announced. The session opened with the announcement that Spiridonova would speak from the Peasants. All the guests' seats throughout the building had been given to members of the Peasants' Assembly, so that Trotzky when he finally made his report, spoke not to the Soldiers and Workers only, but also to the Peasants' Assembly, which, in spite of the prognostications of the anti-Bolsheviki has an overwhelming Bolshevist majority, and supports the action of the Soviets in sweeping away the Constituent Assembly. The Peasants' Assembly perfectly understands that the Constituent Assembly intended to step backwards, not forwards.

After Zinoviev had welcomed the Peasants there was singing of the "Internationale." Then a moment's pause

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WORKERS REPORTED SHOT

Clash Said to Have Taken Place Near Berlin With Loss of Life.

BIG WAR PLANTS CLOSED

60,000 Workmen in Krupps Plant Forced to Stop—Vulcan Works Employes Quit.

SOCIALIST CHIEFS LEAD

Scheidemann and Haase Present Demands to Minister of the Interior.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen, a copy of which has been received here, reports that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has warned the strikers in Berlin to cease their movement immediately. He told them, according to this newspaper, that they were being misled, adding:

"Every hour you lose means the weakening of Germany's defense. You are commiting a crime against our army and an act of cowardice against your brethren in the front trenches."

The German censor has ordered the Berliner Tageblatt, the Vorwärts, and the Berlin Post to cease publication, according to a dispatch from Berlin. The ban was placed on the newspapers owing to their attitude toward the striking workmen in Germany, says the dispatch.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Geneva reports that there have been clashes between soldiers and strikers in the suburbs of Berlin in which lives were lost.

The dispatch adds that the troops in some instances refused to fire on strikers.

Strike Spreading Over Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 30.—Although some German papers continue to deny that there are strikes in Germany and the "official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung insists that only youths are on strike, other German papers of today's date received here admit strikes have taken place in Berlin, Kiel, Stettin, and the western industrial districts.

THE TIMES correspondent learns from an authoritative source that all the men in the Kiel dockyards, including those in the Government plants, have struck, and that there are altogether 500,000 men on strike throughout the country.

Furthermore, it is learned that at the Krupp works in Essen 200 strikers forced 60,000 workers to strike, and that partial strikes in the State mines at Buisberg were caused by 300 malcontents.

It appears that women are taking a large part in the strikes in Berlin and the Rhenish industrial districts.

The Berlin Tageblatt states that the workmen in the western industrial districts are discontented with the postponement of Prussian ballot reform and are demanding that the bill be carried through immediately. In Düsseldorf and the lower Rhine region work is going on as usual.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung this morning says that all the workmen of the Vulcan yards at Hamburg struck yesterday. They marched through the town and assembled in Trades Union Hall, where they held a stormy meeting. Their chief demand was better food.

The strikers have appointed a central body of 500 to organize the movement and also a "committee of action," consisting of ten men and one woman.

This committee has been further joined by three members of the minority and three of the majority Socialist parties. The former include Haase and Ledebour, and the latter include Philipp Scheidemann. The committee sent a deputation of workmen and Reichstag members to Minister of the Interior Wallraf to demand a revocation of the orders prohibiting public meetings, but Wallraf refused to receive the workmen, stating that he would only consent to see the Reichstag members. The committee refused to accept his position.

The Socialist majority official organ, the International Correspondenz, says that official socialism, the majority or minority equally, was not concerned with the commencement of the strike, which was quite spontaneous, but that the Socialist leaders see no reason to interfere yet, "especially as at the present moment the national defense is unaffected by the strike."

Another report stated, however, that on Sunday night representatives of both

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Socialist factions agreed to act in accord and with the strike leaders.

The whole staff of the Vorwärts declared their unity with the strikers, but decided to continue work just as the staff of the Arbeiter Zeitung did in Vienna, in order that the strikers might have an organ through which to address public opinion.

The Cologne Gazette admits that agitators were very active last week in distributing pamphlets, which were spread from house to house, but asserts that they had little effect.

The Tageblatt says that the Austrian Socialist leader, Dr. Ellenbogen, has arrived in Berlin to consult the leaders of the German Socialist Party.

Public meetings have been held recently throughout Bavaria, and at a large meeting at Nürnberg it was agreed between the Labor League and the Social Democratic Party to carry out the strike movement uniformly. Today 70,000 persons attended an open-air gathering at Nürnberg, when demands were made for constitutional revision in Bavaria, and it was declared that the strike was mainly in support of Prussian labor's demand for electoral reform and the introduction of equal suffrage for men and women.

Work was to be resumed in Bavaria at 6 o'clock tonight.

Demands by Trade Unions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent sends the following:

"Although it is natural to assume that the Wolff Bureau minimizes the importance of the Berlin strikes, it would at the same time be a mistake on our side to exaggerate their size. It does not appear that the cessation was of anything like a general character. The latter was originally intended by the Central Committee of Trade Unions, but according to reliable information they called it off after the speech of Dr. von Kühlmann with which they pretended to be temporarily satisfied. Consequently, the strikes which did occur were sporadic, prompted by those who were disappointed with the changed attitude of their leaders.

"The demands of the Central Committee of trade unions were, anyhow, of a very mild character, as reported in their organ. All they asked for was:

"First — An answer by the German Government to the speech made by Lloyd George to the deputation of English trade unions.

"Second — The fixing of German war aims in the west.

"Third—The serious attention of the Government to the demand that in the peace negotiations there shall be direct representation of the working-class interests in full proportion to the representation of capitalistic interests.

"Fourth—No further postponement of Prussian franchise reform.

Wallraf's Appeal to Workers.

"That the Government was greatly alarmed at the threat of a general strike was clearly shown by the recent speech in the main committee of the Reichstag by Herr Wallraf, the Home Secretary, of which a full report is now available, calling attention to the issue of a pamphlet telling the workers to prepare for a general strike in the next few days. He said:

"'The Government are conscious of their duty to maintain public order and security in all circumstances. The quietness with which I say this must not inspire any doubt as to the firmness and seriousness of our will. I do not believe even a small section of our working classes will respond to such an irresponsible appeal to revolt.

"'What is the situation we are in? It is the middle of negotiations for a separate peace with Russia. That we can negotiate with Russia only is not our fault.

"'If the enemy were successful in breaking our inner front, then all his plans of robbery would revive, the war would be lengthened, and the laboring classes would experience, economically and politically, very serious consequences.

"There are those who in secrecy, and themselves in personal security, are trying to break the home front. Such action would also break the outside front, bring death to men who are fighting for the homes, wives, and children of workers. At the same moment at which German wheels stand still, the wheels of the munition factories of England, France, and America will work with double industry.

Fears Revolutionary Objects.

"The Cologne Gazette states that those who are trying to promote a general strike are hoping to attain 'revolutionary objects,' adding that 'hundreds of German soldiers would have to pay with their blood for the stoppage of work at home, and that only mad idealogists would imagine that strikes would shorten the war.'

"The Berlin correspondent of the same paper, who is usually officially inspired writing in the same connection says:

"'Among the Russian Bolsheviki the belief exists, if we may speak straight out, that in Germany a revolution will break out. With them peace is a side issue. What they are seeking is world revolution. In order to attain this object they are purposely carrying on a policy of procrastination. Every expression from Germany from which the Bolsheviki could draw the belief that their revolutionary propaganda is in prospect of success, or even indicating that in Germany disunion is imminent, strengthens them in this policy of procrastination and agitation.'

"Vorwärts, in an article entitled 'Think of it, O Germany!' emphasizes the statement that the German working classes have only supported the war because they believed it a war of defense, and says.

"'What would have happened if in the time of greatest danger there had been said to them: "You are bleeding and dying for Courland, Lithuania, Longwy, and Briey, for the destruction of Belgium's independence, for the reform of the Prussian House of Lords.' The movement which is going through the masses of the people has deep moral causes. It issues from the fear that they are being misled. Today the danger of lengthening the war has risen enormously, owing to open or badly concealed annexationism and inner reaction.

"'The German Socialists are no Bolsheviki; the German Nation is the quietest and most patient in the world, but now this nation begins to be moved to its depths, nobody believes this is merely the fruit of dangerous agitation. It is rather the fruit of an intolerable system of government.'

"'The constituency of Bautzen has said what it thought and if today there were a general election the greater part of the German Empire would give the same answer as has been given there. To such voices the Government must listen if it wishes to maintain its inner front unbroken. Every idea of attempting to force upon the people acceptance of objects which would lengthen the war, objects of which they never thought, or to withhold from them their promised rights, works to bring about the disintegration that is today the greatest danger.'"

Deny Strike Is Serious.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—An Essen dispatch to the Vossische Zeitung says that on Monday there were 4,000 strikers in the Rhenish Westphalia mines, where hundreds of thousands are employed. Nine mines are affected.

The Berlin corresondent of the Amsterdam Telegraaf sends the following:

"Not a sign of the strike can be observed in the Berlin streets. The general impression is that it is a so-called 'holiday' strike, which it is said will be limited to three days.

"The correspondent gained the impression at a meeting which he attended that the strikers regard it more as a change after heavy work, and it bears no violent character. The workers gather at places where meetings are convoked, but are directed by the police into side streets where they are dispersed."

The railway men in Berlin attempted to hold a meeting yesterday to consider the question of a strike, but were dispersed by police. Many arrests were made.

A semi-official dispatch from Berlin, forwarded by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent, says that there is no news of a serious strike movement in any part of Germany except in Berlin.

The Vorwärts, in a scathing article, asks whether the Germans ought to laugh or cry while thousands of workers have left the factories, the Prussian Diet should be discussing such unimportant matters as whether the Crown Prince and other Princes should be life members of the Upper House.

The German Union of Labor, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says, has issued an anti-strike leaflet, asserting that England and America only await the moment when Germany is weakned by internal strife to fall upon Germany and ruin her trade. The appeal says:

"We want no 'hunger peace.' Therefore, down with mass strikes. Our future is at stake."

DOUBTS REAL VIGOR OF GERMAN STRIKE

Berlin Authorities May See Advantage in Deceiving Allies, Is Amsterdam View.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29.—It is difficult at this moment to estimate the extent and importance of the strikes reported from Germany. What news has come through should be considered with reserve. If there are good reasons at times in Germany for concealing information, there are also on other occasions equally good reasons for giving it out, especially for foreign consumption. Such news can also be made good use of at home.

It is clear that the German authorities would think it to their advantage should hostile countries obtain an idea that the fatherland is in a worse condition than is really the case. Last week's reports of riots in Berlin, and today's of the strike at Kiel, should in all probability be regarded in that light. In reporting the rumors of the Berlin riots last week I said that, while giving no credence to such news, the position there was certainly not normal, and that probably is as far as it would be safe to go at the present moment.

The workers in Germany know perfectly well that a strike would be a much more serious matter for them than for their Austrian comrades and that the military authorities would quickly rush in where the Austrian powers feared to tread.

As far as information from Germany goes, the strike now appears to be only partial in and around Berlin, though 8,000 workers are out at Lichterfelde, and in Herringsdorf and Johannisthal the majority are said to have struck.

In the Rhine industrial region the strikers are few, though it is reported that there is bitter feeling among the workers with reference to the campaign of the Fatherland party and also regarding the way in which the Prussian franchise reform question has been handled. These two matters lie very largely at the root of the present discontent.

That Herr Wallraf, the Home Secretary, took occasion to utter a serious warning regarding the strike weapon and that strike pamphlets are flying about Berlin and other important centres show that Germany has at least some aspirants to Bolshevism. The strikers were officially disowned by their trade union leaders, but then the Austrian strikers at first did not act under the direction or inspiration of such leaders, who only came in when they saw that the strike was a success. How the Independent Socialists and the extreme sections among the workers support or would support such a movement in Germany cannot be said.

However, all these things may be warnings. Discontent among the workers has been clearly in evidence for some time.

SAYS KAISER WANTS PEACE BY AGREEMENT

Prof. Delbrueck Points to Pan German Attacks Upon Ruler as Evidence.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 30.—Emperor William is in sympathy with the movement for peace by agreement, according to Professor Hans Delbrück of the University of Berlin, as quoted in an interview with the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant's Berlin correspondent.

Professor Delbrück, who is himself a peace-by-agreement advocate, said that the warring nations were now divided into two camps, the first comprising those who, like Premier Lloyd George in England and Admiral von Tirpitz in Germany, wanted a fight to a finish, and the second consisting of those who, like Emperor William, the German Government, the Reichstag majority, and the great majority of the people, were working for a negotiated peace.

Germany, said Professor Delbrück, has no thought of infringing upon the integrity or sovereignty of Belgium, and he regretted that Chancellor von Hertling in his Reichstag speech did not say so more definitely. Nothing was further from the Chancellor's intention than the carrying out of a policy of force, in Professor Delbrück's view, and the masses of the people were behind him. The Professor thought that the fear that Admiral von Tirpitz might get the power to shape things as he desired was unfounded.

Professor Delbrück pointed to the furious attacks by the Pan Germans upon the Emperor—something hitherto unheard of in Germany—as sufficient proof of the Emperor's sympathy with a peace by agreement.

"INTERESTING," SAYS LANSING.

Secretary Declines to Comment Further on Strikers' Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—"I have no comment to make, except that it is very interesting."

Secretary of State Lansing had this to say tonight when his attention was called to the text of the Zurich dispatch saying that Vorwärts, the leading Socialist newspaper in Germany, was authority for the statement that the Berlin strikers, who had become more numerous and threatening, had addressed to the German Government an ultimatum setting forth a number of demands.

Eight of the principal demands of the strikers as credited to them by Vorwärts were read to the Secretary of State by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, and it was then that Mr. Lansing replied that he cared to make no other comment than that the news was "very interesting."

Earlier in the day the State Department had received messages from its representatives in neutral countries bordering on Germany confirming press dispatches indicating that no fewer than 90,000 workmen had gone on strike in Berlin at the beginning of the movement.

FINDS HOPE IN CZERNIN.

German Paper Suggests "Understanding" with Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 30.—The annexationist Cologne Volkszeitung, commenting on Count Czernin's speech on peace aims, says that Czernin not only talks, but acts, as he recently showed by his proposal to exchange views with America. The paper says that the impression that a special understanding exists between Vienna and Washington is increased when one remembers that both von Hertling and Czernin discussed President Wilson's recent address so thoroughly, although the public is not aware whether there were particular reasons for Berlin and Vienna to attach so much importance to this address.

The Volkszeitung argues that if it is considered possible in Vienna to begin negotiations through President Wilson with the Western Powers, then it must be that the fourteen points of the Wilson program are not considered his last word, because the Central Powers have already proclaimed many points as unacceptable. The paper says that the proper attitude toward this action of Czernin must be one of strict reserve.

"This lies in the nature of things," it continues. "We know Wilson and his policy toward us sufficiently well not to entertain any illusion about his willingness to act as a peace intermediary, but as the initiative came from Vienna, we can quietly await developments."

'HARD TIMES' GRIEVE KAISER

Moved by People's Distress, He Says, but Trusts in Victory.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—The German Emperor, replying to birthday congratulations from the King of Saxony, sent the following message, according to the Lokal Anzeiger:

"You know how I sympathize in the sacrifices and distress which these hard times have laid upon our people. But I begin the new year full of confidence. Despite many difficulties, everything goes to show that our superior military commander-in-chief and our splendid people's great power of resistance will break our opponents' war will and create the foundation of a good, happy, and safe future. God grant it."

COL. HOUSE LEAVES CAPITAL

Said to Have Discussed Teuton Speeches with President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Colonel E. M. House, who had been a guest at the White House for two days, returned today to his home in New York.

He had several long conferences with the President, at which the war aims speeches of the German Chancellor and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister are understood to have been discussed.

AMERICANS PRAISED BY COL. WEDGWOOD

Battle-Scarred Veteran of Britain Finds Us Ready to Meet War's Sacrifices.

FULL CONFIDENCE IN WILSON

Declares the Democracy of All the World Is Looking to the President.

Colonel Wedgwood, D. S. O., M. P., better known as Josiah Wedgwood, Liberal member of Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyme, is here on Government business. He has seen a good deal of fighting in the war and carries marks of it. Colonel Wedgwood spent a few hours in New York yesterday. To a TIMES reporter he said:

"May I say that I am much gratified with all that I have seen in America? The way you took the coalless day satisfied me that you can not only make the big sacrifice of fighting for altruistic ends, but that you can also make the lesser personal sacrifices with the right spirit. War is not a comfortable thing for civilians. Government trains are not the only things that never run to schedule.

"I am glad to have this opportunity of testifying to the immense support commanded in England by President Wilson for his war aims, for his idealism, and for his liberalism. He carries our standard, voices our ideals; one might also say without irreverence that he voices our religion. No other man in the Allied ranks receives or deserves a tithe of the confidence that democracy throughout the world has in the President. Badly as we want the American soldiers in France today, I know that the working class's faith in Wilson is actually a huge asset to our cause and a big guarantee of victory. It has inspired our labor party program. You cannot do without the working men of England, Scotland, and France, and, believe me, they look to Wilson. The Irish look to Wilson, too. Peace is in the air. But what sort of peace? A diplomatists' peace or a Wilson peace? There are international men all over the world who will play for a hasty, diplomatic peace; but there are millions who demand the other sort of peace, the Wilson peace; one worth fighting for—one which will be based on justice, on self-determination, on international authority, on free intercourse among all peoples. Some crowns may not survive such a peace, but the right will prevail even if we have to fight on for such a peace. It is for such a peace and with a great faith that the helpless peoples, strangled in this war, look to the President of America.

"What gives me, as an English Liberal, the greatest satisfaction in this war? It is difficult to decide, but there are three facts which cover a multitude of worries. First, America is on our side and we are both fighting against the devil; then there is the revolution in Russia, and, lastly, for we, too, have a good deal of the old Adam in us, the satisfaction that we have taken from Germany three times as many prisoners as they have taken from us. This shows that we are not only fighting for the right thing but that we know how to do it."

VIENNA GRAIN BURNED WITH BIG WAREHOUSES

Revolutionists Suspected of Starting Fire—Flour Mill in Suburbs Destroyed.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The grain warehouses of the city of Vienna are afire, and enormous damage has been caused, according to a Vienna dispatch forwarded from Amsterdam by the Exchange Telegraph. Revolutionists are suspected of having started the fires.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—The Berlin Vorwärts says that the largest flour mill in Kaiser Ebersdorf, in the environs of Vienna, was burned Saturday. All the grain, flour, and machinery were destroyed. The mill played an important part in provisioning Vienna.

CONTROL OF SHIPS UNDER ONE HEAD

Continued from Page One.

same aims sought by creation of the Control Committee. In addition, they will represent the United States in the allocation of neutral tonnage obtained by agreements between the Allies and neutral countries.

Co-operation by Railways.

A decision to give the Control Committee authority to divert to the various ports shipments of goods intended for overseas transportation, officials said, would accomplish an amalgamation of rail and water transportation facilities sought since the beginning of the war. Such a welding, it was declared, was impossible until the railroads came under Government control.

As explained tonight by Shipping Board officials, the diversion of traffic to ports other than New York will clear New York Harbor of its present congestion and do much to speed up loading and unloading. It was declared that at present one million tons of shipping would be gained by a proper co-ordination of effort.

The railroad administration has agreed to co-operate in every way to make the plan a success and will route freight so as to get it quickly to Southern ports. Charleston and Savannah will be the ports through which most of the freight diverted from New York will be moved.

Unloading in Europe.

An effort will be made to bring about a maximum efficiency in unloading on the other side of the Atlantic, and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Rublee will address themselves to this problem. There has been a state of congestion in dockage in France practically as obstructive as any that has occurred in New York, and it is realized that it must be overcome if the perfection of all plans in this country is to meet with corresponding efficiency at all points and attain full success.

The arrangement does not displace the Shipping Board's Director of Operations, Edward F. Carry, but the Control Committee will be in supreme charge. Mr. Carry's department will deal solely with Shipping Board ships and will turn vessels as soon as chartered over to the committee.

The arrangement will be continued throughout the Winter and probably throughout the entire year. If railroad congestion is cleared, however, an increasingly large amount of goods will be shipped out of Northern ports because the haul is shorter. The pooling feature, though, will be continued indefinitely.

NEW PLAN TO RUSH FOOD TO OUR ALLIES

Hoover and McAdoo Arrange for Co-operation Intended to Expedite Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Plans for complete co-operation by the Food and Railroad Administrations for the distribution of foodstuffs, by which it is hoped to avoid a dangerous shortage in any district and rush the shipments of supplies for the American overseas forces and the allied nations, were announced today.

The unusual weather conditions have created a serious situation in connection with the transportation tangle, but by the introduction of a system which will, it is hoped, effect an equitable allotment of the supplies available, it is believed that the highest efficiency will be obtained.

The Food Administration has at its disposal much information concerning conditions in different localities which will prove invaluable to the Railroad Administration in directing the movement of cars and the shipment of necessary supplies of wheat and other grains from the West.

Under the new plan the shippers will apply as usual to the railroad agents for cars. Where the full demands cannot be met the shippers are then to apply to the Food Administration at Washington, or its local agents, as provided in the formal rulings. The Railroad Administration then will be advised as to the allotments which should be made. These directions were issued tonight by the Food Administration:

"1. The grain and grain product and feed shippers are to first apply for cars in the usual way through railroad agents; in case of not being furnished within a reasonable time they may then apply to the zone representatives of the Food Administration, Grain Division, at the various terminals, stating the cars required, point at which it is desired cars should be set, character of the product to be loaded, the destination of shipment, and the consignee.

"2. The shippers of sugar, beans, rice, vegetables, livestock, meat and perishables generally should first apply for cars in the usual way through railroad agents; in case of not being furnished within a reasonable time they may apply directly to the Food Administration in Washington, stating the cars required, the point to be set, the character of the commodity to be loaded, the consignee and destination.

"3. Diversion of shipment in transit, except for perishables, will not be permitted from destination given by the shipper to the forwarding agent of the railroad where cars have been placed and loaded, on the specific request of the Food Administration, as outlined above.

"4. The Food Administration does not undertake to secure cars, nor can the Director General of Railroads in these uncertain times of blizzards and Winter storms undertake to supply all cars applied for; but it is hoped that the new arrangement will give the Food Administration definite information which it can give in turn to the Director General of Railroads for his assistance in the distribution of cars into the territories and trades of the most acute needs."

The Food Administration has issued a warning that wholesalers and retailers must not advance their prices sharply because of temporary artificial shortages caused by the transportation congestion, and it will bend every effort to avoid a severe shortage anywhere.

STEAMER ALLIANCE EXCLUDES TEUTONS

British, American and French Lines Organize a New Atlantic Conference.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5. — (Associated Press.)—British, American, and French steamship lines interested in the North Atlantic trade have concluded an alliance for the purpose of governing the passenger business of the lines, according to an official announcement. The alliance will be known as the Atlantic Conference, replacing a similar organization which existed before the war, but from which the German and Austrian lines are now excluded. The main offices of the organization will be in Paris.

The formation of the new conference may be taken as a definite and far-reaching step toward an after-war shipping policy in which the Entente Allies do not propose to allow Germany to dictate

DOUBTS TEUTON PEACE RIFT

Hertling and Czernin Speeches Have Some Basis, Says the Temps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Temps devotes a leading editorial to criticism of the full texts of the speeches of Chancellor von Hertling and Count Czernin, and their relation to the allied' conference at Versailles. The writer takes an uncompromising viewpoint—on the same lines, but more emphatic than the Temps editorial cabled previously.

While it is easy to understand the French wish to "keep a stiff upper lip" toward possible advances from the enemy, it is curious that the Temps is so determined to refuse to admit any divergence between Czernin and Hertling. One cannot help suspecting the influence of local differences here, and the fact that the French Socialists, to whom the Temps is ever bitterly opposed, accept the theory that the Austrian statesman is greatly trying to escape German tutelage may contribute to the firmness of the Temps's attitude. The writer says:

"Now that we have received the full texts of the two speeches we are not rendered to state that their central idea leaves room for no illusions. The tone of Czernin's speech differs from Hertling's—he speaking to an anxious audience, but his basis is the same. Austria declares her solidarity with all German aims, since Czernin proclaims his readiness to 'fight to the end' for the defense of his allies.

"Austria does not sincerely wish to

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

Every time you see a man smoking a Fatima, you know he is getting all the *comfort* that is possible in a cigarette.

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free Poland, since Czernin talks of the 'attachment' of the Polish State to the Hapsburg monarchy. She is not really thinking of concluding a general peace since all Czernin's words about peace without annexations only apply, when one gets down to it, to the Ukraine, from which he hopes will come the provisioning of Austria and the further dismemberment of Russia.

"The Allies do not find themselves before two different wills, but before one and the same will, for Germany leads and Austria follows, and this will is the will of war to the knife. We have waited to verify our opinion until the full texts reached us. Now that we have them the truth is evident. The allied leaders will know how to deal with it as it merits."

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BEERLESS GERMANY NOW IN PROSPECT

ZURICH, Jan. 30.—The Allgemeine Zeitung Für Brauerein (General Gazette for Breweries) says that the supply of barley for German breweries will be stopped, thus bringing the whole brewing industry to a standstill. Not even beer for the army will be produced, the paper asserts.

The measure is said to be due to the exceedingly bad harvest of oats, necessitating the use of barley for fodder for the army's horses.

ITALIANS EXTEND ASIAGO GAINS

Continued from Page One.

attacks with strong forces, Army Headquarters announced this afternoon.

The Italians were unsuccessful in the Monte Sisemol region, where their attack collapsed with heavy casualties.

The text of the official statement reads:

On the Asiago Plateau the Italians maintained their attack with strong forces. In the region of Monte Sisemol they broke down with heavy losses. After severe fighting, Monte di Val Bella and Col del Rosso remained in the hands of the enemy.

VIENNA, Jan. 30, (via London.)—The Italians who are attacking on the northern front are being reinforced constantly by large numbers of troops, says today's official announcement.

After a stubborn struggle, in which the Austrian troops are said to have made a heroic defense, they were forced to give up Monte di Val Bella and Col del Rosso.

TWO OF OUR RED CROSS MEN KILLED IN ITALY

Fairfield of New York and Platt of Baltimore Were Aiding Raid Victims.

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Jan. 29, (Delayed.) (Associated Press.)—William Platt and Richard Cutts Fairfield, Americans attached to the Red Cross, were killed at Mestre Sunday night. They were the first of their countrymen to meet death on the Italian front. They had not enrolled in the American organization, having enlisted previously in the Wynne-Bevan branch of the British Red Cross.

Platt and Fairfield had just arrived at a Red Cross hospital on a motor cycle when the raid began. Five bombs fell in the courtyard of the hospital, killing four persons and wounding a number of patients. The Americans were killed outright. One received a fragment of a bomb in the heart, while the other was struck by three fragments, in the head, stomach, and legs.

Companions of Fairfield and Platt say they were killed while performing an act of bravery. They were at a Red Cross camp far out of range of the raid and could have remained there safely. But with two others they decided to go to Mestre, where the raid had already begun, and to give aid and help to probable victims. Fairfield and Platt went ahead on a motor cycle, while the ambulance followed. It was just as they reached the Mestre hospital to begin their humane labors that the bombs dropped and killed both of them.

Fairfield a New York Boy.

Richard Cutts Fairfield joined the Wynne Bevan Ambulance Corps, an English organization connected with the Red Cross, soon after he had entered Harvard University last Fall from St. George's School at Newport, R. I. He was 18 years old and the youngest of the five Americans in the corps.

Fairfield was the son of Mrs. James C. Barr of this city. He lived with his mother and step-father until the time of his departure for France in the latter part of September. He had been active in ambulance work throughout the recent Italian campaign, from the Isonzo to the Piave. Mrs. Barr's last communication from her son was a letter which reached her a week ago.

WOOD MAY SERVE IN WAR COUNCILS

Continued from Page One.

he would not press his advocacy of exempting registered men reaching the age of 31 years from the draft unless his opinion was sought. The Senate Committee yesterday decided not to include such a provision in the new draft legislation, after hearing a statement by General Crowder opposing it.

Investigation by the War Department of the two cases cited by Senator Chamberlain in his speech in the Senate Thursday, in which the bodies of soldiers had been sent home for burial without uniforms has disclosed that the bodies were prepared in accordance with regulations of the Public Health Service. Each was covered with cotton batting and enclosed in sheeting before being placed in a coffin.

Senator Chamberlain refused to give Secretary Baker the names of the men, but it was learned today that inquiry had established their identity. One died at Camp Doniphan, Oklahoma, and the other was killed at a Canadian aviation school.

GEN. WOOD RECOVERING, WILL BE OUT IN A WEEK

Lieut. Col. Kilbourne, Also Wounded, May Lose His Right Eye—Major Joyce Better.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, who was wounded recently when visiting the French front, is confined to the Ritz-Carlton Hospital, where he is reported to be doing well. He expects to be out in about a week. He is suffering from a flesh wound of the arm, which is painful, but not dangerous.

Lieut. Colonel Charles E. Kilbourne, Chief of General Wood's Staff, who was wounded in the face, may lose his right eye. Major Kenyon A. Joyce, who was wounded in the arm, is improving.

URGE EFFICIENCY PLAN.

R. H. Dana Suggests Federal Department of Administration.

Richard Henry Dana, President of the National Civil Service Reform League, who spoke last night at the annual meeting of the league at the City Club, urged that a "Department of Administration" should be created at Washington, with a "Secretary of Administration" at the head, for the purpose of supervising the different Governmental branches and keeping them running in efficient, businesslike fashion.

"The President and the members of his Cabinet," Mr. Dana said, "should be free to devote their entire time and attention to questions of policy. No private business would think of establishing entirely autonomous departments, free from central control as to business methods, free to compete with each other for employes, responsible to no central authority for their efficiency. Yet that situation exists in our Government, and in time of war, too, when every ounce of our national energy is needed, when waste means loss of life at the front and a prolonged war. It exists because the only central authority is the much overworked President."

CRITICISES CAMP CONDITIONS.

Minnesota Committee Reports on Cody and Other Places.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 30.—A committee sent by the Minnesota Public Safety Commission to investigate conditions at the various army camps where Minnesota soldiers are quartered today reported that hospital conditions at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., failed to satisfy investigators. According to the report, the authorities have neglected the hospital and its equipment. There was a shortage of physicians, due to the fact that many of doctors were engaged in administrative duties, the food was found to be good, the class of officers and physicians "high," but the presence of dust was declared to be a serious fault. Also the social attitude of certain officers was adversely criticised.

Camps Kearny, Winfield Scott, Lewis, Pike, Jefferson Barracks, and Camp Dodge were also visited by the committee. There was a great need of more graduate nurses at Camp Cody, the report declared. The hospital was found deficient as to sewerage and plumbing, equipment, and bedding, but little complaint from the men as to diet and treatment in the hospital. Figures were adduced to show that the total number of deaths from all causes since the camp opened was eighty-three, a ratio of eight in one thousand per year, some 24,000 men being in the camp.

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TROTZKY RETURNS TO PEACE PARLEY

Continued from Page One.

and Trotzky was at the tribune, and when the roars of applause had ended, he began quietly and clearly his exposition of the history, method, aims, and results of the peace negotiations. He pointed out that the Allies had two and one-half months in which they could have come in. He pointed out that Kerensky's repeated efforts to move the Allies toward peace had proved absolutely fruitless. The object of the conference was to make the actual obstacles to peace clear, not only for the peoples of the hostile countries, but also for the Russian people.

He pointed out how the Germans by presenting an ultimatum in the form of a refusal to continue the discussions anywhere but at Brest-Litovsk hoped to make the Russians break on an excuse which would cloud the issue for the German working classes.

He touched on the weak point of the Russian side, namely the delegation from the Ukrainian Rada.

"We asked them, like ourselves, to hold no unpublished conversations with the enemy," he explained. "They said they would consult Kiev before answering. That answer we have never received in spite of repeated requests."

He read a telegram showing that Albert Thomas (former French Minister of Munitions) even today believes that the patriotic Rada is going to save Russia from making a separate peace, when, as a matter of fact, the Rada is concluding a separate peace itself. Then, after mentioning three distinct tendencies in Germany, he said that the main point on which the discussions hung was the refusal of Germany to name a date for the removal of troops. He sketched the line which the Germans intended to show to be the new frontiers and said it was so planned as to make further German aggression easy.

"The whole system of the German argument was based on the assumption that the Russian Government would understand, but be silent and grateful to the Germans for saving their faces by giving a mock democratic character to their peace," he said.

Then came the decisive moment. Trotzky threw his head back and stood a figure of incomparable energy as he said: "The bourgeois Governments can sign a— kind of peace. The Government of the Soviets cannot."

In that whole vast assembly there was but a handful of men who disagreed. Trotzky continued, saying that it was to the interests of all other Governments that a non-democratic peace should be signed. He pointed to Rumania, where Rumanian troops, he said, isolated and starved and fired on Russian troops and, for the sake of preventing a revolution, were prepared to seize Bessarabia, thus making possible compensation elsewhere with a view to a non-democratic peace. He announced the action which the Soviet Government had decided to take against Rumania and went on: "Yes, we have plenty of enemies. Either we shall be destroyed or the power of the bourgeoisie throughout Europe will be destroyed. We have left the imperialistic war and shall never return to it." With regard to further steps he asked to be allowed free action. In any case he will not sign a non-democratic peace.

The session closed on a note of tremendous enthusiasm and hope for the world revolution. The discussion today will show how far the Soviets are prepared to support Trotzky in actual deed.

Trotzky's speech was a masterpiece of dialectic and exposition, and also of diplomacy, since he was able to say so much and to silence his opponents without giving away essential secrets.

My position was immediately behind and above the praesidium, looking down on Trotzky's muscular shoulders, his great head and the occasional gestures of his curiously small hands. Beyond him was that sea of men, soldiers in green shirts, workers collarless or in jerseys, others dressed very much like British workmen, peasants belted with red shirts and high top boots—all picked men, not elected for this assembly alone, but proved and tested in the local Soviets that had chosen them as delegates. And as I watched that amazing crowd that filled the huge hall and packed the galleries, following point by point Trotzky's exposition of the international and interclass situation and the policy of the revolution, I felt I would willingly give the rest of my life if it could be divided into minutes and given to men in England and France, so that those of little faith who say that the Russian revolution is discredited could share for one minute each that wonderful experience.

TROTZKY'S TACTICS TO PROLONG PARLEY

Hopes for Revolution in Central Empires, but May Make Peace if Forced To.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28. (Delayed.)—Trotzky's second speech, made yesterday morning before he left for Brest-Litovsk, is generally regarded here as meaning that he has resigned himself to the necessity of making a separate peace with the Central Powers.

"I cannot say," he declared, "that the Russian revolution is assured of victory over German imperialism. More than that, I declare that any one who says that the Russian revolution will not, under certain conditions, be obliged to accept an unfortunate but not disgraceful peace is a demagogue and charlatan. We cannot give you a pledge that we will not conclude separate peace. If we gave such a pledge we should make the Russian Army dependent on French and American gold."

This was in a tone distinctly more chastened than the previous utterance of Trotzky. His one hope now is in the spread of the revolutionary movement.

"We are strong," he said, "because we are rousing the people's conscience to protest in all countries. The conversation between the Russian revolution and German imperialism is not finished yet. We shall still say our say there, and we won't bend our banners."

Clearly, Trotzky's tactics will be to seize every opportunity of protracting the negotiations in the hope of a steady extension of the revolutionary movement in Austria, and possibly in Germany, but if the Germans and Austrians force a conclusion of peace he will be compelled to accept their terms.

Events in Ukraine may possibly work in favor of the Bolsheviki. The Left Social Revolutionaries have received information from Kiev that the Ukrainian Government, or the General Secretariat, have resigned, and in the event of confirmation of this news a new Government formed of the Ukrainian delegation now in Brest-Litovsk will be replaced by a delegation that will work in harmony with the Bolsheviki.

A further complicating factor is the war with Rumania, described by Trotzky as a civil war. The Rumanian Legation today has been given ten hours' notice to quit by way of Tornea. Owing to the fighting in Finland, the rails have been torn up between Viborg and Raivola, and the passengers who left for abroad today had to turn back. In these circumstances, the banishment of the Rumanian Legation seems hardly practicable.

It is reported here that the Rumanian Army has already advanced a considerable distance into Bessarabia, and has a distinct advantage over the Russian troops, as no one here knows what Rumanian plans really are. Speculation hovers in the region of the obvious.

In Finland the fighting continues between the Whits and Red Guards. Russian troops have received orders to remain neutral, but from Petrograd trains have been sent with Russian Red Guards, arms and ammunition.

The Bolshevist Commission of Judicial Inquiry presided over by Kozlovsky has dismissed an inquiry instituted into its action for blackmail and corruption.

A raid of sailors and Red Guards on the great Alexander Nevsky Monastery, undertaken at order of the Commissary of Social Welfare, Mme. Kollotaf, has aroused great resentment among the orthodox.

JOHN REED RETURNING AS BOLSHEVIST CONSUL

Faces Indictment Here, and Socialists in Russia Threaten to Make Trouble.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.—The Workmen's and Soldiers' Government today appointed John Reed, an American newspaper man

PERSHING PREPARES FOR 2,000,000 MEN

Major Frederick Palmer of the General's Staff Describes Our Plans in France as Gigantic.

SHAMES PESSIMISTS HERE

Says Ships Are the Vital Need, and That Army Expects the Nation to Produce Them.

Substantiation of the assertions of Secretary Baker as to the progress of America's participation in the war was given yesterday by Major Frederick Palmer, head of the Intelligence Section of the staff of General Pershing, in a statement he read before the Executive Committee of the League for National Unity at 1 Madison Avenue yesterday. Major Palmer obtained special permission from Secretary Baker to make the statement.

Major Palmer said the Allies were winning, and that he would like to have all pessimists in America put to stevedoring for Pershing. American preparations in France, he said, were being made to care for 100 divisions, or more than 2,000,000 men. He gave strong praise to General Pershing, who, he declared, had free rein, his word being supreme over the army in France. Major Palmer declared that no politics or committee rule was running the American army in France.

In part he said:

"The message which our army sends home from France is as distinct as a black funnel against the skyline. It is the same plea that every army overseas in all history has made—a plea for transport.

"This, at the outset, for emphasis of the vital need which must never be forgotten for a single moment; and then in this period of examination of what we have accomplished in the war it is well to consider what Pershing's force has been doing, and why, and the nature of his giant problem. There is nothing sensational in the account. The building of a scientific war machine is not a sensational business, but one of hard, grinding labor.

"Two pictures come to my mind this afternoon in clear contrast—the one of John Pershing, the builder, resolute and determined, at his desk at headquarters or on his inspections. He has no time for pessimism. Officers who indulge in it in his presence soon find their mistake. The other picture is the hotel lobbies in Washington, where gloom has of late been the fashion and fed by whispered tid-bits of pessimistic rumor. Was the spirit of the lobbies the spirit of the nation? Or of the War Department? No. It was only a natural reaction of mood, an incident. And in France we stand or fall by what Washington and the nation do to supply our needs.

"When the United States went into this war we did not realize well enough that we were not a military people and that efficiency in our individual enterprises could not be immediately transformed into war efficiency. In splendid patriotism we all offered our services; our national imagination wanted to anticipate every need. Plans were to become full-fledged accomplishment under the spell of our tremendous national energy concentrated on the head of a single department.

"It was then I remember saying to a friend, How can any man stand up to what is expected of a Secretary of War in a time like this? The problem that Kitchener faced was light compared to his. Already our industrial system was stretched in supplying the Allies with war material, our shipping was limited, that of the rest of the world well occupied. The first question that one who knew war asked about the Secretary of War was, 'Will he trust the experts?'

Left to the Experts.

"For in war there is only one supreme expert—the soldier. All the branches of national energy must be under his directing hand in the scientific application of energy to blows against the enemy. The expert of soldier experts is the trained officer of the staff. Our staff officers who have been trained only in theory were now to try in practice to prepare an army to meet the German Army with soldiers who had a hundred years of training in military instinct and racial co-ordination.

"We left the war making to the war experts. That was the first sound step.

"We might have dispatched a hurriedly gathered band of volunteers, such as have won glory in little wars against partly trained foes, and it might have gone into the trenches at once with the flag flying. It is easy to go into the trenches, but it is difficult to get out alone if you don't know how to fight. We might have sent other divisions into the trenches to be eaten up in detail without ever getting the foundation for a real army. Or, we might have skimmed our regulars and sent one crack regular division, officered entirely by regulars, who could have gone into the trenches in a few weeks, but that meant sacrificing the only experts we had for training, organizing, and drilling our new army. Instead, we distributed our experts over the great force we were forming out of a male population that knew nothing of war, except what it had read.

"A thoroughly considered program between Washington and France is being worked out. We are not preparing for a few divisions in France, but for fifty, seventy-five, and a hundred. The very eagerness of our people in creating armies out of imagination before they could be created in practice, which found expression in the press cables to Europe, was an embarrassment. It led the allied publics to expect too much of us, and our force in France made it a point not to indulge in promises, but to prove by hard, consistent application that we should be worthy of the test which is the only one that counts in war.

Staggered by Pershing's Plans.

"I was a little staggered when I first saw the project for our bases, our airdromes, and our lines of communication, which was to provide for a million men, with expansion to two million. To carry out that project meant that we must bring to France all the kinds of material that an army requires, we must build railways and docks and camps. It proved at least we were not going into the war in a small way, that we were not to make a patchwork business of our plans, that we had a program.

"Nothing in all the world is so American as that army of ours in France. The wonder of it—three thousand miles from home—men from every State in one fighting organization making their American world! Our men take what comes, as part of the game, in the American fashion. They know why they are fighting, and they are not fighting for fighting's sake, but for the cause which is won when reason returns to the world. No one need have any doubt that when the times comes those soldiers who are of our blood and our spirit will be worthy of all our traditions, not only in their courage but in their skill. Centre your thoughts on them! They are the force that counts against the military force of Germany."

Following Major Palmer's statement, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who presided, told Major Palmer to take back word to the men in France that the men and women of America were 100 per cent. behind Pershing.

WANTS NO PACIFISTS IN NEXT CONGRESS

League of National Unity Calls for Only 'War-Till-Victory' Candidates.

An appeal to the voters of the United States to send to Congress next Fall none but men who will support the war policies of the Government was issued, following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the League for National Unity at 1 Madison Avenue yesterday. James M. Beck, the Chairman, was authorized to present the appeal to the constituent bodies of the league.

The appeal cautioned against the possibility of the success of anti-war candidates in certain sections, and, where such a possibility exists, Republicans and Democrats are called on to unite behind a pro-war candidate and to insure his success. The appeal called on voters to act both at primaries and general elections to reinforce the national will to beat Germany.

"A Congress must be elected which shall signify to the whole world that the American people are indivisibly united in their determination to go on with the war until its purpose shall have been accomplished. The voice of compromise must not be heard in the next Congress. Whether dominantly Republican or dominantly Democratic, the next Congress must be supremely American.

"Every member of the next Congress, whatsoever his views on domestic questions, must be a war-till-victory American.

"Therefore we call upon our fellow-citizens throughout the nation to use their power alike at primary and election to the end that the next Congress, Senate and House alike, prove a mighty reinforcement of the will and strength that shall crown our just cause with victory."

The League for National Unity was formed last November to crystallize opinion for vigorous prosecution of the war. Cardinal Gibbons and Dr. Frank Mason North, President of the Federal Council, Churches of Christ in America, are Honorary Chairmen; Theodore N. Vail is Chairman; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Charles S. Barrett, President of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, and George Pope, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, are Vice Chairmen; Otto H. Kahn is Treasurer; Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation, is Director, and D. L. Cease, editor of the Railroad Trainman, is Secretary. James M. Beck is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

REPORTS AMERICANS WOUNDED AT FRONT

Pershing Has Three Casualties in Action—Two New York Men Die of Illness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — General Pershing reported today the wounding of three American soldiers. Private Carl Johnson, infantry, was severely wounded in action on Jan. 27. Johnson's mother, Mrs. Augusta Johnson, lives at 890 Fourteenth Street, San Francisco.

Private Phillip P. Hempivick, infantry, was slightly wounded on Jan. 22. His emergency address was Mrs. Victoria Hempivick, Cambridge, Mass.

Private Raymond Grover, infantry, was slightly wounded in action Jan. 20. His father is Homer Grover, 207 Jamesville Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y. No details were given of the actions in which the men were injured.

The following pneumonia deaths, all of privates, were reported:

MILLER, KENNETH E., Stamford, Conn.

McSORLEY, GEORGE D., 912 Twenty-second Avenue, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

ENGDAHL, CARL A., 642 Mount Elliott Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

ALLEN, WALTER R., East Greenwich, R. I.

RICH, PAUL, Salem, Ore.

ALTROGGE, ALBERT, Clarence Center, N. Y.

FETRICK, OTTO H., Washtucna, Wash.

REYNOLDS, JOHN J., 23 West Sixty-fifth Street, New York.

The following other deaths were reported:

KLASS, BENJAMIN F., meningitis; 523 West 152d Street, New York.

COCHRANE FRANK W., meningitis; 374 Livingston Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

HUBBARD, FRANK H., Corporal, scarlet fever; 7,200 Woodlawn Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

WILLIAMS, MORRIS, Corporal, gunshot wounds; Marvell, Ark.

BRISK ATILLERY DUELS ON THE FRENCH FRONT

French and British Troops Are Successful in Patrol Raiding Operations.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Artillery actions on several sectors of the French front, including that of Verdun, are noted in tonight's War Office announcement, the text of which reads:

There was quite marked activity on the part of both artilleries in the region of the Miette, on the front in Caurières Wood and in the Woevre. In the last mentioned region an enemy raid north of Seicheprey was without result.

On Jan. 29 two German airplanes were brought down, and three fell inside their own lines seriously damaged after engagements.

The afternoon report says:

French patrols carrying out operations north of the Aisne brought back prisoners.

In the Vosges the artillery fighting was continued vigorously during the night at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—"Last night one of our patrols successfully attacked a German post northeast of Havrincourt and killed or took prisoners a number of the enemy's garrison," the War Office reported this afternoon. "Further casualties were inflicted on the enemy in patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Bullecourt, where we captured a machine gun."

BERLIN (via London), Jan. 30.—Artillery and mine-throwing activity at various points on the western front is reported in the official communication issued this afternoon. The success of air attacks on England and the north coast of France is also chronicled.

The text of the statement follows:

There was artillery and mine-throwing activity at various points. Infantry activity was limited to reconnoitering encounters.

Our aviators made successful attacks on England and the north coast of France. Bombs were dropped on London, Southend, Dunkirk, Gravelines and Calais.

Eight enemy airplanes and two captive balloons were brought down in aerial fighting yesterday.

FIERCE AERIAL ATTACK MADE ON ZEEBRUGGE

British Bomb Airdromes and Ammunition Dumps in Belgium All Day.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—An aerial attack of unusual severity was made Tuesday afternoon on Zeebrugge, the German submarine base in Northern Belgium, according to the Telegraaf's frontier correspondent.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The following communication dealing with aviation was issued this evening:

Bombing attacks were carried out Tuesday vigorously against ammunition dumps and airdromes all day long, while low-flying machines engaged the enemy's troops with machine-gun fire.

Eight hostile machines were downed in air fighting, and four were driven down out of control. An observation balloon was downed in flames. Three of our machines are missing.

FRENCH DUKE IS KILLED.

Chevreuse Falls While Making Test Flight in Airplane.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Duke de Chevreuse was killed today while making a test flight in an airplane. He was 26 years old, son of the Duke de Luynes, and grandson of the Duchess d'Uzes.

LONDON BEATS OFF GERMAN AIR RAID

Attacking Machines on Tuesday Night Were Unable to Penetrate the Capital.

THREE KILLED, TEN INJURED

Invaders Turned Back at Outskirts —Many Casualties in a Shelter Monday Night.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—In last night's air raid three persons were killed and ten injured, it was announced officially today. It is feared that the bodies of six other persons are buried in the ruins of a house.

About fifteen airplanes took part in the raid. One of them dropped bombs in the southwestern outskirts of London, and another in the outlying northeastern district. There were a few casualties in the southwestern outskirts.

The raid appears to have been checked by the combined activity of airplanes and anti-aircraft guns, which kept the German airmen from the heart of London. Conditions for the raid were as favorable as those of Monday night. The sky was clear and there was little wind.

Official Account of Raid.

The official statement announcing details of the raid follows:

A number of attacks were delivered against London by hostile airplanes last night, between 10 P. M. and 12:30 A. M., but in no case did the raiders penetrate into the capital. The first enemy machines crossed the Isle of Thanet at 9:30 P. M., and proceeded up the Thames estuary toward London, but were all turned back by gunfire. At about the same time three or four other raiders crossed the Essex coast. These also failed to penetrate the outer defenses of the capital.

Meanwhile a single airplane which crossed the Essex coast at 10:30 P. M., passed around the north and west of London, and dropped some bombs on the southwestern outskirts. At the same time another enemy machine dropped bombs on the northeastern outskirts, without causing any casualties or damage.

Other airplanes which crossed the Kent and Essex coast between 10:25 P. M. and 10:50 P. M., were all turned back by gunfire at various places on the way to London.

The final attack, delivered across Essex by three or four machines, between 11:30 P. M. and midnight, was equally unsuccessful. Bombs were dropped in various places in Kent and Essex.

About the same number of machines as on the previous night appears to have participated in the raid; viz., fifteen. A number of our airplanes went up. Several engagements with enemy machines are reported. One of our pilots attacked a raider over the northeastern outskirts of London, with the result that it dropped its bombs on open ground and made off. All our pilots returned safely.

The enemy raiders during the last two nights did not succeed, and apparently did not attempt to bomb any military objectives. They merely attempted to kill civilians, and a majority of the victims, as usual, were women and children.

Heavy Mortality in a Shelter.

A large number of the persons killed in Monday night's raid, according to the Central News, met their deaths in a building, the basement of which was used as a shelter. It is believed that two bombs struck the building, as the walls were blown out in large sections and all the floors collapsed.

The Central News says that twenty-nine bodies have already been recovered from one building. Firemen and soldiers are still pouring water on the burning débris. Many bodies were burned severely. Among the victims was a woman who still clasped two small children to her breast.

BERLIN, Jan. 30, (via London.)—The bombing of London, Southend, Dunkirk, Gravelines, and Calais by German aircraft is announced in an official statement issued today.

CENSORSHIP LIFTED ON PRESS IN CAMPS

Correspondents Not Required to Submit Copy for Approval—Restriction on Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Major Gen. John Biddle, as acting Chief of Staff of the army, today sent to the commanders of all cantonments and camps in the United States instructions governing the publication of news concerning activities in the camps.

The order removes all military censorship in camps and cantonments on articles written by newspaper correspondent, not in the military service. Hereafter these correspondents will not be required to submit their copy to any officer for censorship. The order provides that they shall be guided by the requests for secrecy, published by the Committee on Public Information, and if those are ignored the privileges of the camp may be withdrawn, in the discretion of the camp commander.

All persons in the military service are forbidden to act as paid correspondents for or contributors to any newspaper, magazine, or other publication, or to receive any payment or reward whatever from any such publication for any letter or item of news written or furnished by them, whether the article in question is sent direct to the paper or periodical or consists of private correspondence which the writer permits to be published.

Otherwise there is no objection to the writing of letters or the furnishing of news items to publications, provided such activities do not interfere with the proper performance of military duty, that no criticism of superior officers is made, or false reports tending to injure the military service are furnished, and that all matter intended for publication is sent through the officer charged with the duty of censorship.

PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE.

War Council Holds Plenary Session at Versailles.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 30.—The plenary session of the Supreme War Council convened at the Trianon this afternoon.

For three-quarters of an hour this morning Premier Clemenceau, David Lloyd George, the British Premier, and Professor Orlando, the Italian Premier, held a conference which also was attended by Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister.

British Torpedo Gunboat Sunk.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The British torpedo gunboat Hazard was sunk in the English Channel on Jan. 28 as the result of a collision, the Admiralty announced tonight. Three men were lost. The Hazard was built in 1894 and measured 1,070 tons. She was 250 feet long and her normal complement was 115 men.

LUSITANIA WARNING SENT FROM BERLIN

John R. Rathom Reveals How Code Message to von Bernstorff Was Solved.

ADVERTISEMENT FOLLOWED

German Embassy Dated It a Week Ahead of Receipt of the Cabled Order.

That the sinking of the Lusitania was directed from Berlin, and that Ambassador von Bernstorff, who expressed such "deep regret" over the torpedoing of the ship, knew before she sailed that it was planned to sink her, is asserted in an article by John R. Rathom, editor of The Providence Journal, in the February number of World's Work, issued yesterday.

In his article, which gives interesting accounts of the methods by which German plotting in this country was uncovered in 1915 and 1916, Mr. Rathom gives the following code message which was sent from Nauen, Germany, to the Sayville, L. I., wireless station at 2 A. M. April 22, 1915, and caught by the wireless of The Journal:

From Berlin, Foreign Office, to Botschaft, Washington.

669 (44-W)—Welt nineteen-fifteen warne 175 29 1 stop 175 1 2 stop durch 622 2 4 stop 10 7 18 stop LIX 11 2 4 5 6.

Mr. Rathom wrote that the message created considerable interest in the office of The Journal because it followed none of the known codes and, in form, was unlike any other message which had been received at Sayville up to that time. That it was considered important by the Germans was indicated by the fact that in unfavorable static conditions four attempts were made to put it through before Sayville got it.

The message remained undeciphered until some one with a line of information into the German Embassy recalled that on the morning of April 29 Prince Hatzfeldt had been searching for a New York World Almanac. The first word of the message, "Welt," German for "World," gave an additional clue, taken with the words following "1915." The fourth word of the message was "warne," which is German for "warn." On Page 175 of the almanac, the twenty-ninth line, first word, was "Lusitania." On Page 175, line one, word two, was "passenger." The next word was "durch," German for "through." Page 622 of the almanac, line two, word four, was "press."

The next word of the message came from page 19 of the World Almanac, which contained the announcement of the death of Joseph Pulitzer, the 18th word of the 7th line on that page being "not." The last four words of the message were taken from an advertisement of a motor which bore the caption "The seal of safety at sea." This was page LIX. of the advertising section, and words 3, 4, and 5 of the line it were "voyage across the Atlantic." So that the complete message read:

Warn Lusitania passengers through press not voyage across the Atlantic.

The word "Botschaft" is German for "Embassy" and was the direction of the message. This message was received by von Bernstorff in Washington on April 28, the first thing in the morning. The anxiety of the German Ambassador to warn passengers on the Lusitania is shown by the circumstance that not until two full days later, on April 30, did he send to the offices of The World and THE NEW YORK TIMES copy for the famous advertisement of the German Embassy, published on the morning of May 1, the day the Lusitania sailed, warning passengers intending to voyage across the Atlantic that Germany and England were at war, and that ships flying the English flag were liable to destruction. Mr. Rathom comments on this message as follows:

Notice the 'cleverness' of the German Embassy in dating the advertisement April 22, 1915, for insertion in the newspapers of May 1." It was, of course, for the purpose of not disclosing the connection between the code message from Nauen and the advertisement. The date was put back for a week. As printed, the advertisement mentioned no ship by name.

Referring to the published statement emanating from German sources that von Bernstorff regretted the sinking of the Lusitania, Mr. Rathom wrote.

"Between the word came that the Lusitania was sunk and Bernstorff's press agents reported him as being 'overcome with grief and regret' in a fashionable New York hotel, he was at that moment actually giving a supper party elsewhere in New York, and during this supper party the destruction of the Lusitania was hailed as a glorious triumph for German naval prowess. During the evening von Papen, touching glasses with his chief, made the remark: 'This is the end of the mistress of the seas.' Captain Boy-Ed, who was not at this function, alone among the entire group of embassy officials persisted in declaring that the sinking of the Lusitania was a blunder of the worst sort."

DANIELS IS TO INVESTIGATE.

Files at Sayville Station Will Be Searched for Message.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Great interest was manifested in Washington today when this month's issue of the World's Work magazine appeared with John R. Rathom's exposure of the cipher message indicating that the Berlin Government directed the sinking of the Lusitania.

Secretary Lansing said tonight that he had not seen this message before. Secretary Daniels, whose department is now in charge of the operation of the wireless station at Sayville, said he had not seen the message before it was called to his attention by THE TIMES. Mr. Daniels added that he would endeavor to ascertain whether the files of messages received through the Sayville station contained this one.

The importance of the message lies in the fact that it controverts the contention made at the German Embassy that the historic advertisement printed in New York newspapers on the morning of May 1, 1915—the day the Lusitania sailed—had no special reference to the sailing of the Lusitania.

The advertisement did not mention the Lusitania by name, but it reminded passengers intending to embark that, in accordance with notice given by the German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain were liable to destruction. The advertisement was signed "Imperial German Embassy," and its last line read: "Washington, D. C., April 22, 1915," a date eight days in advance of the sailing of the Lusitania, and eight days ahead of the actual insertion of the advertisement.

MEXICO TO CHECK GERMANS

Presses Corruption Charge Against Minister von Eckhardt.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 21.—German propaganda at last has reached the stage where the Mexican Government has taken official notice of it. The Legislative Committee, which sits during the recess of the Legislature, has directed the Attorney General to investigate charges that Heinrich von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico, has been responsible for alleged corruption in the Mexican Chamber of Deputies.

These charges were published by El Universal, a pro-Entente and pro-American newspaper, together with a demand that von Eckhardt should receive his passports as Minister.

It is asserted by opponents of El Universal that even if the charge of corruption in the Chamber should be proved against one or more Deputies the paper is liable to prosecution under Mexican law by every member of the Chamber.

THOUSANDS PLEDGED TO AID WAR THRIFT

Elihu Root Explains Saving Campaign to Great Meeting in Carnegie Hall.

GIVES PRAISE TO McADOO

Labor Leader Declares the Best Union Man Is the One Who Saves and Serves.

More than three thousand persons crowded into Carnegie Hall last night for the National War Thrift Meeting, under the Chairmanship of Elihu Root, through which the National War Savings Committee put the program of and the need for the war savings stamps and thrift movement before the people of the city. With representatives of the army, the navy, organized labor, and the women workers among the speakers, every side of the need for the widest possible individual saving was presented.

"Hundreds of thousands of men and women during these past months," said Mr. Root, "have been striving to find what they could do to help their country in this hour of trial. This meeting is called for the purpose of showing you and the people of the whole country how they can all do something for their country; how every man and every woman, rich and poor, old and young—aye, the children—those who work with their brains and those who work with their hands, those of large incomes and those of small, how they can all do something to help their country.

"We are in the war because it had become plain that our liberty, our freedom, our justice, our national life could not continue unless once more we were willing to submit ourselves to the sacrifices and the sufferings and the loss, and for many of us death itself, in order to preserve the land and the liberty and the justice that we love.

"We are there, and we cannot turn back. There can be no submission unless it be a submission to slavery. There can be no return unless it be to humiliation and degradation.

"Modern war is as much a contest of supplies as it is a contest of arms. The vast armies arrayed against each other on the battle lines must be fed, must be clothed, must be armed, must be supplied. And where are those supplies to come from? One hundred millions of men, either in the armies or engaged in the manufacture of supplies for the armies, have been withdrawn from productive employment, and all over the world there is a shortage of food, of clothing, of materials. In every direction the supreme test of war now is to be found in the capacity of the people to supply the materials necessary to enable the armies to go on with the war.

"We are the most wasteful and extravagant people upon the face of the earth, and unless we can save out of our superfluity, and by some well-devised machinery give the benefit of our saving to our armies and the armies of our allies, then we shall lose the war. Now, this meeting is called to explain and to start a movement, to put into effect a plan under which the saving that is necessary can be accomplished and can be made effective."

Mr. Root then explained the plan of the thrift stamps, the war savings stamps, and the war savings certificates. "You see how this works," he said. "You kill four birds with one stone, which is an example of marksmanship that I should like to see applied all along the German trenches. The first bird is this—you save by not using, and what you don't use is left to the Government to use for our men.

"The second bird is that you turn your 25 cents, your $4.12, over to the Government, and that the Government has the money to use in winning this war. The third bird is that when the war is over, when peace has come again, and the production of wealth has recommenced, and we are all prosperous again, then the Government will pay to you the money that you would have thrown away in the meantime, and you will have it.

"And the fourth bird is that you will be better people. You will have laid the foundation for the restoration of a virtue that should obtain in all democracies, in all republics. You will have wiped off from the great surface of our national record the reproach of being wasteful, extravagant, luxury-loving people, and you will make yourselves, by the exercise of the virtue of thrift, and you will make your children, more like those great and noble men who founded our Republic and through their privations and sacrifices gave us the liberty and justice that we have. Each one of you has a distinct, specific duty to act toward the carrying out of this plan. Never say again that you would like to help your country but you don't know how.

A telegram addressed to Frederic W. Allen, head of the war savings movement in this city, from Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo was read by Mr. Root. The Secretary expressed his regret that pressure of official duties made his attendance at the meeting impossible, and added: "The war savings campaign is of the greatest importance, and it deserves the enthusiastic support of every loyal American."

As Mr. Root read the name signed to the message he added: "I don't care what party he belongs to; he is doing yeoman service for the country. And I am glad to associate myself with him and to do some little to help him in the great work he has undertaken, and to which he is devoting himself so absolutely and so effectively and patriotically."

Lieutenant Joseph S. Smith, who served three years in the British and Canadian armies, and is now attached to the staff of the 77th Division at Camp Upton, spoke of the value of War Savings Stamps in helping the army, and incidentally defended the troops in France against charges of immorality.

Commander J. K. Taussig, U. S. N., told of the work of American destroyers fighting submarines in European waters.

Charles L. Baine of Boston, representing the American Federation of Labor, expressed entire confidence in the disinterested patriotism of the bulk both of employers and employes and declared that the man who saves is not only the best union man, but the best citizen.

Mrs. F. Louis Slade spoke for the woman's committee, and Patrick Francis Murphy ended the evening with a satirical analysis of German policy.

This is the last day on which War Savings Stamps, redeemable at $5 each, can be bought for $4.12. Beginning tomorrow the price will be $4.13 and this price will increase 1 cent per month thereafter.

In an effort to further stimulate the sale of Thrift and War Savings Stamps Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo is sending broadcast throughout the country an official folder addressed to "The Head of the House." In the folder Mr. McAdoo informs the public that upon request a letter carrier will bring stamps in any amount required to the householder's door.

FLOOD WASHES OUT GOVERNMENT LOCK

150,000 Logs and Ties Rushing Down Kentucky River—Ice Sinks Boats at Cincinnati.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 30.—Government lock No. 14, at Heidelburg, Lee County, was washed out this afternoon by the Kentucky River flood. Logmen have organized to catch 50,000 logs and 100,000 railroad ties now rushing down the river.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 30. — Ice gorges had again formed above and below the Cincinnati harbor tonight, and river men expressed the fear that when these gorges broke the damage to river property would be as great, if not greater, than that caused by the break-up of the ice earlier today. Three large steamers were sunk in the local harbor and another was swept away by the ice floes, as were numerous smaller craft. The loss to property was estimated at $300,000.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
AHEAD OF THE FIREMEN

Stop the Fire at the Start

99% of the most disastrous fires in this country when discovered were still small and easy to extinguish with proper equipment. Globe Sprinklers are always ready, and quench the incipient blaze immediately, and they pay for themselves.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.
Singer Building
Cortlandt 6790

QUESTIONS WISDOM OF WAR CORPORATION

A. B. Hepburn Says War Can Be Won Only by Keeping Business at Full Volume.

FEARS TOO MUCH CONTROL

Banker and Economist Wonders If "So Much Autocracy Is Necessary to Preserve Democracy."

A Barton Hepburn, banker, author, and economist, when asked yesterday to comment upon Secretary McAdoo's proposal for a $500,000,000 War Finance Corporation, said:

"This war can only be won by keeping business in full volume, by fostering individual activity and business prosperity. People can only pay taxes and buy bonds, in other words can only furnish the Government with money to carry on the war, from their net earnings, savings, what they have left from their earnings after paying all their expenses, including the cost of living. With general prosperity the people will cheerfully enuure the hardships and place their surplus funds at the disposal of the Government. In order to meet the Government's demands, inevitable demands, just demands, business prosperity must not be interfered with; and in addition the most extreme economy must be observed in order that the savings of the people may be commensurate with the Government's needs. Interference with the usual method of supplying coal to the public, by means of coal conservators, is of more than doubtful wisdom. It certainly has interfered with and restrained business too generally.

"The obstinate refusal on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow the railroads to increase their charges to the public, when the cost of labor, the cost of coal, and all other costs of administration were increasing by leaps and bounds, certainly put the railroads in a position where relief must come from some quarter. It seems the relief is to come in the form of taxation, as evidenced by the bill now before Congress. The railroads were not permitted to require shippers and passengers to pay the additional costs and now the taxpayers must. The Government has taken over the railroads and some means must be adopted to provide for their financial needs, and the railroads' necessities are equally the necessities of the public.

"I hesitate to comment upon the proposed bill without more study. It goes way beyond the railroads and applies to business 'whose operations are necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war.' Where would that line be drawn? I wonder. I think that the maintenance of all business in addition to general prosperity is 'necessary to the prosecution of the war.'

"The proposed board is to regulate all issues of securities that equal $100,000 in amount. That would include the activities of small villages and towns. Our officials at Washington are staggering under enormous and laborious responsibilities. Is it prudent to enlarge their labors by this sweeping responsibility? Is it prudent to send every locality to Washington for permission to manage its local affairs? And members of the Supreme Court, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the Federal Reserve Board—in short, nearly all important United States officials—are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The proposed board is given very unusual powers, perhaps necessary in this war crisis, and is composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, who appoints four additional men, approved by the President, to act with him. Is so much autocracy necessary to preserve democracy?"

LESS OPPOSITION TO BILL.

Republicans Now Seem Inclined to Accept Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Opposition to Secretary McAdoo's bill for control of corporate financing apparently is dwindling in Congress. Republicans who thought they saw a possible issue are becoming convinced, after consultation with leading financiers, that the measure in principle is sound. Majority Leader Kitchin intends giving opportunity to members of both parties at hearings to press their claims for changes in it. It is not likely the measure will go on the floor for six weeks or two months.

One feature of the bill that apparently will be involved in the final consideration of the bill is the principle of establishing so-called dictators, or administrators.

There is a feeling in Congress that giving the Government control over money will grant a closer power over nonessential industries, through a certain priority of loans, than is possible even in its authority over the raw products of manufacture.

A point which affects Senate sentiment rather than that of the House is that the five members of the controlling board are not to be confirmed by the Senate. They are simply to be chosen by Secretary McAdoo and approved by the Senate. There seems to be a definite sentiment that this feature must be modified.

"Hereafter," declared one Senator today, "we are going to know the character of our administrators."

Aircraft Base at Spokane.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Creation of the Pacific Coast branch of the Aircraft Production Board, with headquarters at Spokane, Wash., was announced here today. George S. Ling, a lumberman; William M. Ladd, a banker, and a Colonel of the Army Signal Corps, will compose the branch board. A military commission, headed by Brig. Gen. Charles McK. Saltzman, recommended the new offices, and has reported satisfactory expansion of the spruce lumber industry.

265

DEPOSITS not needed within 30 days can earn higher rates of interest than those payable on demand. Ask our nearest office for particulars of Certificates of Deposit.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Member of Federal Reserve System

CAPT. PAYNE FALLS IN FLIGHT NEAR WACO

Former New York Advertising Man Has a Fractured Skull and Ankle.

A dispatch received in this city yesterday announced the serious injury in an airplane accident near Waco, Texas, of Captain John Payne of the 182d Aerial Squadron, formerly a well known New York advertising man.

The following telegram was sent to his New York club, which was on the army register as his permanent address:

"Hicks, Texas, Jan. 30.

"Mrs. Payne:

"Captain John Payne fractured his skull and broke his ankle in a flying accident about 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. He was operated on for fractured skull at 3:15 A. M. Wednesday by Captain J. S. Rodman, Chief Surgeon, Camp Bowie. At 10 A. M. this morning Captain Rodman informs me his condition is better than hoped to expect. Temperature and pulse normal; clear mentally; condition very serious. Hope for recovery.

"I was with your son from 10 P. M. Tuesday till 6:30 A. M. Wednesday, and am well satisfied that everything has been done for him.

"Major G. H. BONNELL,
"Taliaferro Field No. 1."

Captain Payne's mother is dead, but his superior officer, unaware of the fact, evidently made every effort to give definite information as to his condition to his nearest of kin, and friends in New York notified his sister, Mrs. W. L. Stover of Birmingham, Ala., of the accident.

From a friend and business associate of Captain Payne, George D. Buckley of the Crowell Publishing Company, it was learned that the aviator was flying at a considerable altitude when he saw a student flier entangled with his machine in the branches of a tree, and descended to give him aid. His own accident occurred when his airplane was within 200 feet of the ground.

Captain Payne, before he entered the army, was Western advertising manager of the Crowell Publishing Company, with headquarters in Chicago. He served through the Mexican border campaign with Battery C, First Illinois Field Artillery, and trained for his commission at the aviation school at Rantoul, Ill. He was for a time stationed at Mineola and then transferred to Fort Worth, Texas, at which place he was in charge of the three camps of his squadron at the time of the accident.

He is a graduate of the University of Minnesota and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Club of this city.

Navy Needs More Binoculars.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Another appeal for binoculars, spyglasses, telescopes, sextants, and chronometers for use in fighting the submarines, was made today by the navy. Several weeks ago a similar appeal brought in more than 6,000 glasses of various kinds, but they are wholly insufficient, and the navy needs many thousands more. All articles should be securely tagged, the appeal says, with the name and address of the owner, and forwarded by mail or express to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

Stein-Bloch Evening Suits, $35.00

IN defiance of rising costs, this is a *remarkably low price* for a Tailed or Tuxedo Suit of the distinguished Stein-Bloch standard, than which none in America is higher. Smart style; spruce fit; superior service.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no narcotics or deleterious substances.

WHY STOP SMOKING?
the non-injurious substitute
"Denicobac" Cigars
Mild, aromatic, highly recommended.
AMERICAN OCENTRIC CO., Dept. C.
203 Broadway, Suite 101. Tel. Cort. 1236
Prospectus gratis.

In the Future You Will Look Back on the Economies This Clothing Sale Offers

These Weber and Heilbroner suits and overcoats have made a name for themselves in the greatest clothes center in the world.

They are spoken of as the standard—the best ready-to-wear productions for the New Yorker who appreciates fine distinctions in style and quality.

Their prices this season, in comparison with others, have been more reasonable than conditions warranted.

We *know* that next season's prices must be *considerably higher*, for like qualities.

Now they are offered, in our regular end of the season clearance, *at marked reductions from this year's prices.*

Overcoat Reductions:

$30, $25 and $20 Fancy Overcoats	$18.50
$30 and $25 Fancy Overcoats	22.50
$35 and $30 Fancy Overcoats	26.50
$40, $37.50 and $35 Fancy Overcoats	32.50
$45, $42.50 and $40 Fancy Overcoats	37.50

The Reduction Sale of Weber & Heilbroner Fall and Winter Suits, now in progress, offers economies equally as attractive.

No Charge for Alterations

Weber and Heilbroner

Five Clothing Stores:

30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Avenue

Benjamin Franklin says:
"Many a little makes a mickle."

Your Personal Check

To pay your personal bills by check is not only convenient and businesslike, but it gives you a sense of financial solidity.

We take a personal interest in the growth of the small account and invite accounts of $200. and over.

Send for our booklet *"Small Accounts."*

Franklin TRUST CO
Established 1889
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Gidding
5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST.
PARIS NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

For Early Spring

The
GIDDING SALONS
now present new and appropriate fashions — for
DAY OR EVENING WEAR
Distinguished by that
DOMINANT NOTE OF SIMPLICITY
which the well-gowned woman so much admires

New York University
IN
Wall Street

The Wall Street Division of New York University, School of Commerce, announces the following courses open for enrollment, the second term beginning February 5th, 1918:

Preparatory Accounting
Accounting 1-2
Banking Practice
Practical Economic Problems
Investments
Railroad Bonds
Law of Agency
Law of Bankruptcy and Receiverships
Commercial Spanish.

These classes meet from 5.15 to 7 p. m. in the Broad Exchange Building. For further information write A. W. Taylor, or phone Broad 824.

RHEUMATIC PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

As well as all other external aches and pains.

Stop that suffering by applying refreshing, relieving, *penetrating* Sloan's Liniment. Its counter-irritation quickly does away with swellings, inflammation, stiffness, bruise-soreness.

You don't rub it in—just apply and it *penetrates*. Clean, leaves no muss, won't stain skin. Economical, too. *Any* druggist will give you a very generous sized bottle.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

MAYOR HYLAN URGES CUT IN COAL PRICES

Calls for Action by Fuel Administrators to Aid the Smallest Consumers.

CITY RECEIVES 30,000 TONS

Up-State Districts Are Suffering Greatly for Fuel, Administrator Wiggin Asserts.

In an effort to aid the smallest consumer who purchases his coal in 100-pound lots Mayor Hylan yesterday wrote to Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator; Reeve Schley, County Fuel Administrator, and Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Fuel Conservation Committee, asking that a scale of prices be fixed so that the purchaser will not have to pay at most more than 60 cents a hundred pounds for coal.

"From reports which have come to me," the Mayor wrote, "it appears that one definite cause contributing to the distress of the poor of New York, who can only afford to buy coal in very small quantities, lies in the following condition:

"A number of the sixty-three yards operated by the large retail coal dealers have entered into competition with the hucksters and peddlers because of the extraordinary profit they, the dealers, can make out of the sale of coal in 100-pound bags. They are making it difficult for the hucksters and peddlers to do business at a profit, or even to do any business at all; first, by charging exorbitant prices to the huckster and, second, by denying the huckster coal in order to take care of their own newly developed activity, namely, the 100-pound bag sale.

"The large dealers buy their coal at wholesale and dole it out to the persons buying it by the 100-pound lot. This practice compels women and children to go long distances to their coal pockets and to stand in line for hours for coal. When they do get the coal, they carry it home in sacks, thereby allowing these dealers to get an increased profit of several dollars per ton, whereas if the coal were sold by the retail coal dealers to the hucksters and peddlers at a reasonable price, coal then could be sold by the hucksters and peddlers for 60 cents per hundred pounds. The advantage of the peddler is that his place of business is located near his customers, and thus the people who must rely upon the cellarman or peddler are not compelled to travel very far for their coal.

"It seems to me, if you and your associate representatives of the Federal Government possess the authority to regulate conditions at all, you must have authority to fix a scale of prices which will be fair to the large retailer, the huckster, and the consumer, respectively. This price should not in any event be more than 60 cents to the ultimate consumer for a 100-pound bag of coal.

"Unless price conditions can be so regulated that the huckster is enabled to make fair profit on the coal which he handles, all the rest of our doings will be of little real service to those who need us most. Will you not give this matter your immediate and serious attention, with a view to improving this condition at once?" Hucksters, it was said last night, had been receiving at least 70 cents a hundred pounds for coal delivered to their customers.

The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense is going to make a determined effort to supply the needs of the small purchasers of fuel. An announcement from the committee's headquarters last night said that, beginning on Monday, the committee would issue "priority orders" for coal to reach every emergency case in New York.

The Mayor's committee has received an allotment of 30 tons of coal a day from the Fuel Administrator to be distributed to families where there are several small children or aged persons. The plans of the committee contemplate the issuance of red coal tickets, which will be honored by any coal dealer for the purchase of an amount of coal not to exceed 100 pounds. No dealer, if he has coal, will be permitted to refuse to sell it to the holder of a red ticket, and in case of such refusal the police have been instructed to compel the dealer to comply with the demands of the purchaser. The red tickets are to be signed by Commissioner of Foods and Markets Jonathan Day, and John Findlay Mitchell, President of the Federal Food Board.

About 30,000 tons of anthracite coal reached New York City yesterday from Tidewater, according to a report given out by W. B. Pollock, Deputy Marine Director for the port of New York. The following is the amount of coal at tidewater.

	Anthracite. Cars.	Bituminous. Cars.	Total. Cars.
Dumped	976	759	1,735
In barges	668	231	944
In cars	1,644	1,130	2,774

Administrator Wiggin said last night that while the improved weather conditions had helped the city's fuel situation a little, yet in other parts of the State the fuel famine was still acute.

"In New York City, the coal situation is still pretty serious," said Mr. Wiggin. "But conditions here are not to be compared with those up-State. There they are suffering greatly for lack of fuel. We are doing our utmost, and I think have been fairly sucessful in supplying the public utilities, the schools, and hospitals of New York City with coal; but up-State many factories have had to close for lack of fuel. In some places shipments of coal had to be diverted from one consignee or another to provide such necessary utilities as water works with absolutely necessary fuel."

While no public schools were closed in the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, or in Queens yesterday, the school situation in Brooklyn remained unchanged, according to a statement given out last night by Gustave Straubenmuller, Acting Superintendent of Schools. The Brooklyn schools now closed, including the high schools, he said, would stay closed until Feb. 4, when it was hoped there would be enough fuel on hand to open. Mr. Straubenmuller said that the high schools of the other boroughs would be closed today and tomorrow to help conserve fuel.

FOOD CARD READY FOR RICH.

Under It Meats, Sugar, Wheat, and Fats Are to be Conserved.

The Federal Food Board made public yesterday the rationing program which is to be adopted by the wealthy families of the city as a means of furthering the conservation of food and setting an example in food economy for the families of wealth throughout the country. The rationing program prescribes the weekly allowance per person in food commodities as follows:

MEAT—
Beef, fresh, salted, tinned and hashed; Mutton, lamb, and veal, (mutton by preference;) Pork, (the weekly allowance of pork per person should not exceed half a pound,) gross weight.. 2½ lbs.
BUTTER ..... ½ lb.
COOKING AND KITCHEN FATS—
Margarine, lard substitutes, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, and olive oil..... ½ lb.
WHEAT FLOUR—
For use in cooking, such as gravies and sauces, use as far as possible corn starch, cracker dust, and bread crumbs) ..... ½ lb.
WAR BREAD—
Made according to regulations of Food Administration, 3 lbs. of bread require 2½ lbs. of flour..... 3 lbs.
SUGAR—
Including table use and in cooking, including candies and sweetmeats, but not the sugar used for canning and preserving ..... ¾ lb.

Wealthy women who have organized the "Honor System of Voluntary Rationing" for the carrying out of this conservation program in their own homes declared yesterday that the rationing card did not require very much more denial in the consumption of foods than they have been accustomed to practice since the establishment of the United States Food Administration.

NEW NEWSPAPER DISTRIBUTION PLAN

Corporation Formed to Sell and Deliver Newspapers and Other Periodicals.

MORE READERS SUPPLIED

Methods of Distributing The Times Where People Want It Extended as They Telephone Their Needs.

To facilitate the sale, delivery, and distribution of newspapers throughout New York City, a new company, to be known as "The United Newspaper Delivery Company," will be incorporated in Albany today. The terms of the articles of incorporation show that the purpose of the United Newspaper Delivery Company is to "purchase, sell, and deliver newspapers, magazines, periodicals, books, and other news stand merchandise; to establish and maintain stores, stations, and stands for the purchase, sale, and delivery of the above mentioned articles, and to carry on a general business connected with news stand merchandise."

The incorporators of the new company and its directors for the first year are: Don C. Seits, The World; Louis Wiley, The Times; Frank B. Flaherty, The Herald; Bradford Merrill, The American; Ervin Wardman, The Sun; George Vernon Rogers, The Tribune; George H. Larke, The Evening Mail; Arthur B. Chivers, The Globe; Victor Ridder, Staats-Zeitung, and Herbert F. Gunnison, The Brooklyn Eagle.

The strike of the newsdealers continued yesterday. In the business districts, at Times Square, Brooklyn Bridge, Herald Square, and similar centres independent newsboys braved the threats of the strikers and sold any paper asked for.

It was pointed out to the strikers that under the new system the newsdealer makes a profit 50 per cent. larger than he made when newspapers were sold at 1 cent, and that moreover he now takes no risk of loss, because under the old scheme unsold papers were not returnable and now the publisher refunds to him his investment on all copies remaining unsold.

A mass meeting of news dealers was held at Harlem Casino last night and was attended by about 2,000 persons. Irwin I. Rackoff, counsel for the dealers, and other speakers, urged "firmness" in the strike. It was announced that Staten Island was now "wholly under control of the strikers" and that it was difficult to buy New York papers anywhere in that borough. Dealers in Yonkers and Long Island City, it was promised, would join the strike today. The strikers were warned by their leaders to abstain from violence.

Despite these assurances there were improvements yesterday in the distribution of papers initiated by the newspapers themselves. The method instituted by the circulation department of The Times of distributing its copies in large apartment houses, private hotels and clubs, through their superintendents, was extended greatly. On Tuesday more than one hundred of these were promptly supplied; yesterday the distribution reached more than three hundred apartment houses alone.

Today this system will be applied to any apartment house in which the tenants make application to The Times circulation department by telephone or otherwise, and if other New York newspapers are wanted at the same time The Times will undertake to notify the other newspaper offices, which will deliver their papers there also.

The Times was also supplied yesterday in greatly increased quantities to news stands on the subway and elevated lines, and it will continue so to be supplied at these points. The sales at these stands yesterday were nearly twenty times the former total.

Hotel and restaurant news stands and railway terminals will likewise be kept stocked with The Times, and full supplies of papers will be kept at The Times branch offices in Times Square, at 7 Beekman Street, 2 Rector Street, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, (Harlem,) 2,914 Third Avenue, (Bronx,) 3,523 Broadway, (Washington Heights,) and 367 Fulton Street, (Brooklyn.)

FAST FOOD TRAINS WILL START TODAY

Continued from Page One.

hour schedule between Chicago and New York means that the trains will be run at fifteen miles an hour.

In the office of the Regional Director of Railroads in the Grand Central Terminal there will be a train dispatcher under the direction of A. J. Stone, Vice President of the Erie Railroad, who will receive hourly reports regarding these trains. He will be notified when they are made up at the assembly yards, and he will direct their movement. The trains will be sent over the most direct and clearest tracks to New York, where as many cars as can be handled will be sent to the new ocean freight piers, to be loaded into ships.

The new arrangement is expected to expedite the movement of other freight, by ridding the intermediary and terminal yards of the cars of food and urgent supplies for the Allies.

The new system will be operated by the Freight Traffic Committee, North Atlantic Ports, under Mr. Smith, with the full co-operation of the representatives in the United States of the Governments of England, France, and Italy. George D. Ogden of the Pennsylvania system is chairman of the Freight Traffic Committee, and Francis La Bau of the New York Central is Vice-Chairman.

Railroad Piers to Be Utilized.

The railroad piers here taken over as a part of the new system have been used by the roads for unloading freight from cars for domestic use or transfer to lighters, or for loading freight for interior movement. The piers taken are:

New York Central Railroad, at Weehawken—Four piers, accommodating nine or ten steamships.

Erie Railroad, at Weehawken—Four piers, three of which are alloted to Belgian relief ships; the fourth pier will accommodate one steamship.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, at Hoboken—Two piers with accommodations for three steamships.

Lehigh Valley Railroad, at Constable Hook—One pier, which will accommodate four steamships.

Central Railroad of New Jersey—One pier, which will accommodate two steamships, but some dredging must be done.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—Accommodations at American Docks, St. George, S. I.

Eastern Lines Get Engine Power.

Director Smith reported yesterday that the Eastern lines had received large additional supplies of locomotives from Western lines. Of 102 locomotives ordered from Western to Eastern lines, ninety-six have been delivered, and the remaining six, which had to be changed from oil to coal burners, are on the way. Of new locomotives coming from the manufacturers, sixteen owned by Western companies have been put into service on Eastern lines. Because of shop conditions, forty locomotives have been sent from Eastern lines to Western lines for repairs.

Reports to Mr. Smith yesterday from the heads of the Eastern railroads showed a good improvement in the freight situation. There was a decrease of more than 5,000 cars in the cars above normal on Eastern lines. There was an increase of 4,500 in westbound empties, due to the rushing of cars West for coal and food supplies. The cars above normal on all the Eastern roads reported yesterday follow:

		Decrease.
Total all roads:		
Eastbound loads	59,220	5,066
Eastbound empties	9,600	786
Westbound loads	37,104	1,038
Westbound empties	37,992	*4,561
*Increase.		
Tuesday's figures were:		Increase.
Eastbound loads	64,286	7,980
Eastbound empties	10,386	2,156
Westbound loads	28,802	1,729
Westbound empties	35,431	2,871

Mr. Smith's reports showed that the snow of Monday had been cleared away on all the main lines. The general situation on the Eastern lines is given in this summary of the reports to the Regional Director:

"The movement in Ohio and Indiana was about 70 per cent. normal, due to unfavorable weather and conditions of power as a result. Lines in Indiana are working about 75 per cent. normal. There is considerable difficulty in moving freight on account of snow drifting.

"Weather conditions in anthracite districts are improved, and congestion there, due to the storm and snow, is being relieved. The weather conditions in Bellwood, Cresson, and Tyrone's bituminous regions totally prevented distribution of coal cars yesterday.

"There is little improvement in the eastbound situation in Pittsburgh territory from the conditions brought about by the severe storm of Saturday and Sunday. Westbound accumulations are being slowly reduced."

More Ships Get Coal.

Joseph E. Parsons, in charge of bunkering ships at this port for the United States Shipping Board, reported yesterday that eight ships had been bunkered in the preceding twenty-four hours, and that twenty-six remained to be coaled. Mr. Parsons said that the bunkering of ships was well in hand and that no ships carrying supplies to the Allies were being delayed for lack of fuel.

"None of these twenty-six ships is technically in need of fuel," said Mr. Parsons. "When they need fuel, we can supply them."

A ship arrived yesterday from Hampton Roads with 6,500 tons of bunker coal to help the New York situation. In the last week 20,000 tons of bituminous coal have reached this port from Hampton Roads. The coal-carrying railroads reported yesterday that 100,000 tons of bunker coal were at New York tidewater. W. B. Pollock, Deputy Marine Superintendent, reported that nineteen railroad tugs recently broken down in the ice were under repair. Ice conditions in the harbor were reported improved.

811 NEW ARMY ENLISTMENTS

Voluntary Recruits Since April 1 Now Total 363,625.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The regular army yesterday obtained 811 recruits, bringing the total since April 1 to 363,625 men. The showing for New York and neighboring States follows:

	Obtained Since Jan. 29.	April 1.		Obtained Since Jan. 29.	April 1.
Connecticut	4	4,588	N. Jersey	19	9,110
Delaware	1	730	New York	100	89,108
Maine	1	2,161	Penn.	110	41,497
Maryland	5	3,553	Rhode Isl'd	1	2,274
Mass.	27	17,971	*Vermont	8	575
N. Hamp.	25	1,205			

*Quota not obtained.

HOLD NEW SHUT-DOWN OF INDUSTRY NEEDLESS

McAdoo and Garfield Rely on Embargo—New England to Get Coal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—While reports which reached here tonight told of unprecedented weather conditions in many sections, announcement was made by the Railroad and Food Administrations that the railroad lines were making a brave fight, and that apparently another industrial shutdown for an extended period would be unnecessary.

Embargo orders now effective on three of the most important transportation systems, barring all freight except fuel, foods, and a restricted list of war supplies, probably will remain in force for a considerably longer time than has been contemplated, because of the blizzard conditions, and local embargoes on other railroads may be necessary. Director General of Railroads McAdoo, however, said he did not believe that a wholesale shutdown of war industries because of lack of coal was impending.

The City of Washington was enveloped today in the biggest snowstorm since the blizzard of Feb. 18, 1899, and the street railways were paralyzed. The reports from New England, New York, and other sections of the East, however, while telling of low temperatures and impeded transportation facilities, were more encouraging.

One of the most serious reports received was that practically all of the shipyards engaged on Government work, with the exception of that of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., which is roofed in, had been forced to suspend operations because of the heavy snowstorms. It is believed that this situation will be relieved within the next twenty-four hours.

The situation in New England was admitted to be bad, but steps were taken today to relieve the coal famine there, and Director General McAdoo, after a conference with J. J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, said he did not think that section would get into very serious trouble, so far as the war industries were concerned, adding:

"We have vessels at Norfolk, Va., to take coal to New England, and the war industries will get it."

DESTROYER SUNK IN CONVOY ATTACK

British Report on Mediterranean Disaster Discloses Loss of a Warship.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The transport and the fleet auxiliary which were sunk last month in the Mediterranean, as announced in the House of Commons last week, were the Aragon and the Osmanieh.

An official statement concerning the sinking of these vessels says:

"The transport Aragon, Captain Francis Bateman commanding, was torpedoed and sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean on Dec. 30. A British destroyer, while picking up survivors from the Aragon, was herself torpedoed and sunk, as reported Jan. 7.

"The mercantile fleet auxiliary Osmanieh, Lieut. Commander D. R. Mason commanding, struck a mine and sank approximately in the same locality on Dec. 31. These are the vessels referred to in the House of Commons on Jan. 23.

"The casualities on the Aragon were: Officers, 4; crew, 15; military officers, 10; soldiery, 581.

"Osmanieh: Officers, 3; crew, 21; military officers, 1; soldiery, 106; female nurses, 8.

"Both Captains were casualties."

A nurse who was on the Aragon writes:

"When the stern was down in the water and the bows were in the air the troops on board were singing.

"The destroyer was torpedoed amidships. She went clean in half. She was close by and had picked up hundreds of 'Tommies.' They had to go down again, and that, to my mind, was the worst of all."

3 FRENCH VESSELS SUNK.

Four Italian Ships Also Sent to the Bottom in Week.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Three French vessels of less than 1,600 tons were sunk during the week ending Jan. 25. Three were unsuccessfully attacked.

ROME, Jan. 30.—Shipping losses for the week ending Jan. 26 were two Italian steamers of more than 1,500 tons and two sailing vessels under 100 tons. One steamer which was damaged was able to reach port.

First Chinese Troops Off for France

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Word came from Peking today that transportation of Chinese troops to France had begun, these being the first fighting units dispatched. China has more than 100,000 men employed on military works behind the French lines, but the new contingents will engage in actual warfare.

TO DRAFT BRITONS AND CANADIANS HERE

Americans Abroad Also to be Conscripted—Triple Agreement Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary of State Lansing, in a letter today to Vice-President Marshall, as President of the Senate, tells of negotiations being practically completed by the United States wi thGreat Britain and Canada by which subjects of the three countries eligible for military service may be drafted in the armies of any of these countries, if they do not enlist in their own. The letter reads:

Jan. 30, 1918.

Hon. Thomas Marshall,
Vice-President of the United States.

Inasmuch as the Senate, on July 31, resolved that the President be requested to enter into an agreement with the European nations engaged in the war against the Central Powers of Europe, authorising and empowering the United States to apply the provisions of the Drif Act to citizens or subjects of such nations domiciled in the United States, I dem it proper to make the following report on the progress of negotiations looking to the conclusion of such agreements.

As soon as a suitable proposal could be formulated in conjunction with the War Department, it was submitted to the co-belligerents of the United States as a basis for diplomatic negotiations. As negotiations proceeded with the European nations unforeseen difficulties interposed themselves, as, for example, the revolution in Russia and the German drive in Italy, which made it necessary for the time being to press more strongly negotiations in other quarters. For this reason and also on account of the fact that the laws and conditions in Great Britain and Canada were more nearly like those of the United Sttes, negotiations proceeded more rapidly with those countries. Moreover, in the interest of obtaining agreement with the other European nations as nearly uniform as possible for reasons of efficient administration in the United Stats it was deemed best to reach an agreement, if possible, with some country which might be used as a model for the agreements with the other countries.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that I beg to report that at the present time we are in agreement with Great Britain and with Canada as to the terms of separate conscription conventions which now, but for a few verbal changes, await the signature of representatives of the Governments concerned before being sent to the Senate.

In brief, these conventions, which are in effect practically alike, give to persons under the convention, the option to return to their own country for military service within a limited period. After the expration of this period, such persons are subject to the military service under the laws and regulations of the country in which they choose to remain, provided that for Britains and Canadians in the United States the ages for military service shall be limited to those of the Draft Act of May 18, 1917.

These conventons also give the right to the contracting parties to exempt their citizens or subjects from military service abroad in case it is regarded as necessary or desirable.

These conventions also give the right to the contracting parties to exempt their citizens or subjects from military service abroad in case it is regarded as necessary or desirable.

The remaning provisions of the convention are of less importance and need not be mentioned here. I have no objection to this letter being made public if you so desire.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State.

Vice-President Marshall sent the letter to Senator Chamberlain, who drafted the alien slacker resolution. The Oregon Senator expressed himself as pleased with the negotiations of the Secretary of State.

$10,000,000 FOR DISABLED.

Board's Estimate for Training Men Returning from War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Comprehensive plans for the vocational reeducation of disabled soldiers and sailors as well as civilians employed by private firms were outlined in a report to the Senate today from the Federal Board for Vocational Training. An appropriation of $10,000,000 was asked.

The board estimates that in the first year after the American armies participate on the battle front, 100,000 men will be disabled, of whom 20,000 will require total or partial vocational reeducation. For the second year, 40,000 are estimated, and for the third year, 60,000.

This estimate, the board says, is based on the supposition that one million men will be sent to Europe during the first year. Canadian estimates, the board says, show that 10 per cent. of the men sent overseas return physically unfit for military duty.

Check Congestion at Lakes Station.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Captain William A. Moffett, commandant at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, received orders today to cut down the population of the station to 18,000 men to safeguard health conditions. The station, which has a present population of between 25,800 and 30,000, has been congested for some time.

The Cereal Food
you should use these days is
Grape-Nuts
This food is a sugar-saver—contains over 10% sugar by weight—not "put there," but developed in the making from prime wheat and malted barley.
Ready Cooked
No Waste
A food for the times

Clysmic Ginger Ale
Actually Aged
Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported
MADE WITH CLYSMIC
SPARKLING TABLE WATER

Send Us $1
for 12 lbs. (packed in sanitary package) of our Buhrstone, water-ground
Miller for 103 years
OLD-FASHIONED
CORN MEAL
and Southern White Corn Meal—fresh from the mill—with all of the heart and germ ground in it. Delivered free within 300 miles. Recipe booklet sent with order.
Also Millers of Old-Fashioned Water-Ground Whole Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Oatmeal, Barley, Natural Brown Rice.
GREAT VALLEY MILLS
P. O. Box 301, PAOLI, PA.

LIFE

Until He Comes Back

Charles Dana Gibson's effective cartoon in this week's LIFE, the Our Boys Number, is a good example of the fact that LIFE is essentially not a weekly periodical issued for a trivial purpose, but will repay the most careful study.

It is brim full of ideas.

It teems with original pictures.

It covers the current events in our illuminative way.

Its editorial page has a commanding influence.

Issue dated January 31st out to-day.
All news-stands—10 cents.
$5 a year.
$5.52 Canadian.
$6.04 Foreign.
14 West Thirty-first Street, New York.

LIFE

To Newspaper Readers in New York City:

Your newsdealer is now making a profit on each copy 50 per cent. larger than he made when the newspapers were sold at one cent. In addition he now takes no risk of loss, as the newspapers refund to him the amount paid for unsold copies. He has, therefore, no just reason for refusing to serve you.

The subway and elevated news stands are liberally supplied with morning and evening newspapers, and other means of distribution will be promptly arranged if necessary.

Peck & Peck

Women's Hosiery, Sweaters and Mufflers—
Men's Hosiery and Mufflers—
Men's and Women's Golf Stockings—

HALF YEARLY SALE
At 20% Reduction

Exclusive styles from our regular stock at substantial savings. Warm wearables for cold weather—smart accessories for winter resort wear.

Exceptionally attractive assortment of Women's Llama, Angora, Shetland and Vicuna Wool Sweaters.

Women's Hosiery Sale Prices, 60c. to $16 a pr.
Men's Hosiery Sale Prices, 60c. to $6 a pr.

Special Reductions on Men's Neckwear
All our regular $1.50 to $3.50 Ties ..... 95c to $1.65

PECK & PECK
Stocking Shops
586 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street
501 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street
Newport Chicago Palm Beach

FINAL SALE
Under auspices of American Girls' Aid,
293 Fifth Ave., Bet. 30th & 31st Sts.
From January 23 to February 9, Inclusive
In Aid of the Orphans and Wounded Soldiers of France and Belgium
Visit the
AMERICAN GIRLS' AID SHOP FOR ALLIED WAR RELIEF
293 Fifth Avenue.
Closing sale of articles made in France by the soldiers and refugees. The following articles to be disposed of—Lingerie, blouses, children's dresses, Ancient and modern laces, collars, bags, rings, chains and cartoon subjects carved by wounded soldiers. Complete series of French War Posters.

QUIET TALKS
Every Noon—Except Sunday
12.15 to 1
Come in When You Can Slip Out When You Must

MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. at 29th St.
S. D. GORDON
Known Throughout the World as the Author of the "QUIET TALKS" BOOKS
8 WEEKS-FEB. 4-MAR. 30
THE Y. M. C. A. SUNDAY EVANGELISTIC ASSOCIATION

GOMPERS DEMANDS THAT UNIONS OBEY

Hebrew Trades Must Call Off War Supply Strikes or Leave Federation.

RADICALS CAUSED TROUBLE

Socialists Joined with Them in Fighting Conservative Leadership of Gompers.

The fight between the conservative and the radical branches of American labor, which since the United States entered the war has developed into a fight between the majority loyal and minority pacifist elements, was brought to a crux yesterday by a statement by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, that if the United Hebrew Trades of New York did not agree by Feb. 11 to abide by the orders and direction of the federation unions belonging to it must sever their connection with that organization or with the Federation of Labor.

Within the ranks of the United Hebrew Trades is the Socialist and radical faction that has for years fought the conservative leadership of Mr. Gompers. Since the war started it has accused Mr. Gompers of becoming the tool of the capitalists because he has worked with them for the vigorous prosecution of the war. It has made much of the fact that Mr. Gompers and Elihu Root spoke from the same platform at a loyalty meeting in Chicago. This faction, constituting a large part of the 200,000 membership of the United Hebrew Trades, contributes a large membership to the People's Council through membership in the Workmen's Council, a strongly pacifist organization. A part of the membership of the United Hebrew Trades has shown rebellious tendencies in refusing to obey orders of the officials of the federation.

At the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Buffalo last November a resolution was passed, and concurred in by the Central Federated Union of Manhattan, declaring that if the Hebrew Trades would not agree to have its membership belonging to American Federation unions abide by the orders of the Federation, that the Federation and the United Hebrew Trades would be at the parting of the ways. Mr. Gompers was authorized to call conferences in the hope of smoothing out matters. A number of such conferences have been held without definite result. Mr. Gompers was ordered to report to the next meeting of the Executive Council, which is on Feb. 11. He said yesterday that if the United Hebrew Trades did not meet the Federation's terms he would so report on Feb. 11, and the committee would have to order the Federation unions to withdraw from the Hebrew Trades. Mr. Gompers, in a statement issued at the Hotel Continental, said:

"The Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor had before it a resolution directing that the officers of the international unions insist upon their local unions withdrawing from the United Hebrew Trades. But the convention, upon my urgent recommendation, deferred action upon the resolution in order that conferences might be had and an effort made to prevent an internecine fight among the workers themselves. The convention further directed that after the conferences which I was instructed to call, and which were held, it devolved upon me to make a report to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its next meeting. That meeting begins in Washington within two weeks, that is, Feb. 10, and it is necessary that I have a reply from the United Hebrew Trades so as to be enabled to make my report.

"If the United Hebrew Trades fails to approve the proposition and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall carry the resolution of the Buffalo convention into effect, no one can foretell the consequences to the workers. It will involve bitter, and perhaps relentless internal struggle, and, instead of doing all that we can and should do to unite the forces of labor, we may find ourselves in opposite camps, destroying our energy and our effectiveness to promote and protect the rights, the interests, and the welfare of the workers. In the United States, or in any part of it, we cannot afford, and we dare not encourage division and antagonism in the labor movement."

Better Wheat Outlook in France.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The condition of Winter wheat on Jan. 1, compared with that of a year ago, shows a gain of 8 per cent. If this is maintained to maturity, it means a remarkable increase in the yield per acre. The Journal Officiel gives the acreage of Winter wheat this year as 800,000 acreas greater than a year ago.

Hotel Raymond, Pasadena, California, now open. Golf, tennis, motoring.—Advt.

INCREASES RATES TO PACIFIC COAST

Commerce Board Finally Settles Intermountain Case, Granting Advance on Through Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In deciding the intermountain rate case today, the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized transcontinental railroads to increase rates from Eastern points to Pacific seaport cities to the level of the rates now prevailing to intermountain points. The order becomes effective on March 15.

Simultaneously, the commission refused to allow railroads to cancel existing commodity rates on shipments of less than a carload and apply higher class rates.

The commission found that the former reason for maintaining lower through rates to Pacific ports from Eastern territory than to the mountain territory were removed when ships formerly in service between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, by way of the Panama Canal, were removed for transatlantic service.

After analyzing the figures presented by the railroads, the commission decided that rates to the coast were abnormally low, considering service rendered and transportation expenses. For that reason the petition of commercial interests of Pacific points that the intermountain rates be lowered was refused.

The commission also denied the application of the Southern Pacific to maintain low rates on certain commodities by way of water and rail routes through Galveston, unless the same basis of rates is applied to all commodities adapted to water transportation.

In refusing the railroads' request for application of class rates to less than carload shipments, the commission specified that commodity rates on these shipments might be increased in the same proportion as is applied to carload shipments.

Water and rail lines through Galveston were authorized to establish commodity rates as high as present all-rail rates on barley, beans, canned goods, asphalt, dried fruits, and wine from California ports to the Atlantic seaboard.

The decision will mean many thousand dollars added revenue to the railroads and will remove a long-standing source of complaint by interior western cities.

NATHAN STRAUS HONORED.

Jews Hail Him on Seventieth Birthday as Zionist Leader.

Nathan Straus, celebrating his seventieth birthday yesterday, was the recipient of many tributes for his efforts in behalf of American Jewry. Hailed as the "grand old man" of the Zionistic movement, Jewish organizations showered him with congratulations and good wishes. In his honor, fifteen teams will start a special Nathan Straus birthday drive to raise $10,000 each in ten days for the Palestine Restoration Fund, of which Mr. Straus is Chairman. The $150,000 to be raised will be presented to the fund as a special birthday offering on behalf of Mr. Straus.

The Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, in a tribute to Mr. Straus yesterday, said:

"In Nathan Straus, his brethren in faith and the community generally recognize one of the grand old men in Jewry. His great, warm heart, that beats sympathetically for all that are in sorrow and distress, his sincere participation in the national hopes and aspirations of his dispersed and persecuted brethren and his love for the Holy Land, did not need the proclamation of a great empire to be roused into activity. His reverence for the time-honored tenets and practices of the Jewish faith, and the keenness and soundness of his judgment on questions of public importance, all give him the stamp of the wise and loving patriarchs in Israel. He is loved and revered by countless multitudes for his innumerable deeds of charity and benevolence, so generously, graciously, and lovingly done."

The Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War sent a letter to Mr. Straus, announcing that in honor of his birthday, a "Week of Mercy," from Jan. 27 to Feb. 3 had been inaugurated, in which funds will be solicited for the relief of Jewish war sufferers.

LUNCHEON FOR SERBIANS.

Royal Mission Is Entertained by U. N. Bethell.

The royal Serbian Mission was entertained yesterday at luncheon at the Bankers Club by U. N. Bethell, Senior Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. After the luncheon the party went to the Telephone and Telegraph Building at 195 Broadway for a transcontinental telephone demonstration over lines equipped with the invention of Professor Pupin, Serbian Consul General at New York, who was one of the party.

The head of the mission, Dr. Milenko Vesnitch, delivered an address to the Yougo Slav Committee in San Francisco over the long-distance telephone, and received in return a greeting from the committee, with the assurance that all the Southern Slavs of the Pacific Coast will work and fight alongside of Serbia for their common liberation and unification.

MERCHANTS DIVIDED ON GERMAN BOYCOTT

Foreign Trade Committee of Association Seeks Business Men's Guidance.

PLEDGE AID TO PRESIDENT

Only Point at Issue Is Whether Proposed Weapon Will Help Allies Win War.

Some difference of opinion developed among merchants who appeared yesterday before the Foreign Trade Committee of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building to discuss the advisability of an economic boycott against Germany after the war in case she persists in maintaining her military establishment. The hearing was called that New York business men might guide the association in its action on the proposal made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The committee went into executive session at the close of the hearing to consider what recommendation to make to the Executive Committee of the association which will determine whether or not New York's big body of business men will line up behind the proposal. The committee's conclusion was not made public.

A feature of the discussion, which was animated but amicable, was the attitude of President Wilson toward the project. Some speakers believed the President definitely on record against the measure, while others said they felt that the President had changed his mind, just as he had on the question of "peace without victory."

All the speakers displayed great eagerness on behalf of themselves and those they represented to aid the Government in winning the war. The only point at issue was whether the suggested boycott would prove a means to that end. Lucius R. Eastman, Jr., Chairman of the committee, who presided, explained to those at the hearing that the proposal was before the association in the form of a referendum submitted by the United States Chamber of Commerce.

F. J. Colby, who introduced himself as a person holding confidential relations with a foreign Government, spoke in favor of the boycott. He discussed the behavior of the Junker class in Germany and insisted that a great commercial victory had been won when the British fleet closed the ports of Germany. He urged that the fruits of that victory should not be thrown away, and declared that it remained for the United States to determine what use was to be made of the victory.

One of those who took the opposite side was Clement M. Biddle, representing the Biddle Purchasing Company, a domestic corporation, and Biddle Brothers Company, a foreign corporation. Mr. Biddle characterized the proposal as unwise, and asserted that the economic boycott proposed at the Paris Conference of 1916 was objected to by President Wilson and afterward repudiated by the Allies.

Maurice Mendelson said that President Wilson had changed his views since this country went to war and expressed the belief that the President wanted to have the referendum approved. J. F. Eastmond of Eastmond & Co. expressed the opinion that what President Wilson opposed was a vindictive and punitive boycott, which the suggestion under discussion did not contemplate.

H. B. Fernald of Loomis, Suffern & Fernald stated that the trouble with the proposal was that it assumed the continuance of the present Government in Germany after the war. He believed that in doing this business men would practically concede defeat, since the object of the war was to overthrow the German ruling class. Instead, he believed that the business men of the country should declare themselves strongly behind the Government to fight the war through to a finish.

William Foster of the Yonkers Chamber of Commerce explained that he was a "Four-Minute Man," and urged favorable action

JOS. VON BRUCK INTERNED.

Austrian Gets Three Months' Term for Ignoring Questionnaire.

Joseph von Bruck, a German who is an importer and exporter with offices at 30 Church Street and appears in the City Directory as manager of the Mannesmann Tube Works, was interned yesterday on Ellis Island by agents of the Department of Justice, acting on orders from Washington. Officials refused to discuss the case. It was learned, however, that von Bruck came to this country in December, 1918, and was engaged in a considerable trade with South American countries.

Arthur Urbanisch, an Austrian subject, was sentenced to three months in the penitentiary by Judge Thomas in the United States District Court for refusing to fill out his draft questionnaire. Agents of the Department of Justice testified, and Urbanisch denied, that he had torn up his questionnaire and said "To hell with the United States."

Detectives and officers of the Army Intelligence Service yesterday questioned Harry Schultz of 220 Madison Avenue, who had told the police in Jersey City that a German spy had offered him $10,000 to destroy one of the Red Cross headquarters buildings here. After he had failed in his efforts to tell a coherent story, physicians began an examination of his mental condition.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—An enemy alien found working as a stevedore at the port's largest coal piers was taken into custody and interned at Gloucester, N. J., today. He described himself as Frank Boelinke, and gave a Philadelphia address. As a result of finding Boelinke employed in the restricted zone, Government agents issued a warning that employers who persist in engaging aliens to work in the barred district would be prosecuted.

PROVIDES ARMY HOSPITALS.

Justin Godart Puts Ten Hotels at Vichy at Americans' Disposal.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Justin Godart, Under Secretary of State for Medical Service, has placed at the disposal of the American forces ten hotels at Vichy, a celebrated watering place of Eastern France.

The Americans plan to install five hospitals in the hotels. Seven thousand beds have been requisitioned.

BRAZIL TO SEND SHIPS AND AIRMEN TO EUROPE

Diplomatic Exchanges Reveal Determination to Take an Active Part in War.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 30.—Commenting on notes exchanged between the Brazilian Foreign Minister, Senhor Nilo Pecanha, and the British Minister, Arthur Peel, on the subject of Brazil's naval contribution to the war, the Jornal do Commercio lays stress on the firm determination of Brazil to act.

The purpose is to send aviators, cruisers, and destroyers to the war zone.

New York Candidate for West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Adjt. Gen. McCain today announced that E. E. Ruffe of 557 West Forty-seventh Street, New York, had been designated to take the West Point entrance examination next March.

Berkeley

In your search for a suitable home for your business you are considering the building, the location, the neighbors.

Consider the Berkeley Building, a new building, away from the din of things, yet accessible to their doings, occupied by the most desirable concerns from a neighborly viewpoint.

BERKELEY ARCADE CORPORATION
19-25 WEST 44TH ST.
18-22 WEST 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE M. H. 1151

Building

J. M. Gidding & Co.
384 386 388 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST.

RICH FURS
at Lowest-of-the-Season-Prices

FUR COATS
Of Hudson Seal—Caracul—Nutria—Mole and Broadtail.
Formerly $300—$450—$750 to $2,000
at $195—$225—$350—$425 to $1,250

STOLES—PELERINES—SETS—SCARFS AND MUFFS AT REDUCTIONS OF ⅓ TO ½.

Handsome Fur-trimmed Wraps
Formerly $125 to $225, at $75 & $125
High-class styles from various lines of silk, satin, velvet.

More Luxurious Wraps
Formerly to $325.....at $165
Formerly to $450.....at $225
Of wonderful brocaded materials and chiffon velvet, richly trimmed with fashionable furs.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Will Offer in an Important Sale Today

6,000 Men's Jap. Crepe Shirts, Special at $1

¶ We offered recently about three thousand of these shirts at one dollar each, but many of our customers came too late to share the advantages of the sale. Through a very fortunate circumstance we are now able to offer another six thousand.

They have all been made by one of our own manufacturers in the regular Saks way

with no skimping of materials and only the best of buttons and collar bands. The patterns are of the character which individualize Japanese Crepe shirts at much higher prices.

At one dollar they are the most remarkable values in town today

"Where did you get the knack?" they ask, and you grin because more

Club Cocktails

are on the ice. If you could see what goes into 'em, and how—you'd know why they taste like more.

Saks & Company

For Immediate Clearance

Women's Winter Coats
Formerly $19.50 to $25
Reduced Thursday to $15

¶ An excellent collection of seven-eighth length Coats in a variety of the most wanted models, developed in Wool Velour, Cheviots, and waterproof Tweeds, trimmed with Plush or strictly tailored.

Sizes 34 to 44.

125 Women's Smart Dresses
in Satin and Georgette Crepe
Very Special at $16.75

One of our dressmakers made up these charming frocks for us from the balance of his higher-priced materials, otherwise it would be impossible to offer them at this low price.

The models are among the most successful we have shown in regular stock for present and Early Spring wear, made of Satin and Georgette Crepe, embroidered or Bead trimmed.

Colors: Wisteria, Light Grey, Beige, Navy Blue, and Black.

Smart Bags for Women Reduced to $2.50
—the values are most extraordinary

Chiffon Velvet bags in a variety of beautiful models, some with metal and covered frames and others with the new pear-shaped top and large mirror.

Pin Seal bags with double compartment. Also exceptionally well-made enamel strap-books—3x7 ins.—lined with flowered Silk.

Advance Spring Models in
Women's Fashionable Boots

Will be offered Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Very Special
at $7.95

The two *illustrations* show at a glance the unusual charm of these newest boots for Spring. Four models are represented at this special price, in the following very fashionable combinations:

Seal Brown Kid with Suede Top to Match
Brown Patent Colt with Brown Suede Top
Black Patent Colt with White Kid Top
Black Patent Colt with Beaver Kid Top

¶ Light welted soles and leather Louis XV or Cuban heel. All sizes.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th Sts.
Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

The D. A. Bears A Message For All Thrifty Shoppers

At a time when everyone feels the need of more thoughtful buying and the elimination of needless expense, you can do no greater service for yourself than to place your savings where they will never be idle.

The Depositors' Account (D. A.) offers this unique service through its association with this store which for sixty years has bought and sold for cash merchandise of unquestioned merit.

This Shopping Convenience serves all men alike. It does not ask you to relate your experiences with charge accounts in other stores to a cross-examining credit man.

The D. A. places before you all the advantages of the pay-later charge systems of other stores without imposing upon you the expenses necessary to maintain the antiquated credit system. It does not increase the cost of merchandise in order to defray the salaries of credit men, collectors, correspondents and clerks, nor to make up the losses resulting from bad debts.

Interest at four per cent. on your daily balances will be paid while your money is on deposit—up to the very moment that you exchange it for merchandise — or withdraw it for other purposes.

The D. A. does not solicit a banking business—it does help you to shop efficiently and save money. You may withdraw your money in whole or part any time you choose.

Open a D. A. Now. The process is simple. First deposit any sum you desire. Then sign a signature card for our files. You will receive a card bearing a D. A. number to facilitate shopping.

You then shop as you have always done, giving your name and D. A. number to the sales person, and the amount will be deducted from your balance.

Get Your Number Today

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

Accidents Will Happen

Many a time a treasured vase or other ornament has been broken—and thrown away without an attempt at repair. In our Studios, artists and skilled artisans repair the damaged and replace the lost. Porcelains, silverware, glassware, clocks and bric-a-brac present no unsolvable problems to them.

Macy's—Eighth Floor, Rear.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Another Shipment—Several Hundred Smart

Winter Coats for Women

Fur Trimmed and Plain Tailored Models—Remarkable Values at

$14.50 and $19.50

More of those practical, stylish Coats, which have been universally acknowledged the best Coat values offered this season.

Any number of new models, from which to select, developed in dependable fabrics and in every fashionable color; some with fur trimmed collars; others without fur.

None C. O. D. No Approvals.

Third Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Galli-Curci

Will sing for YOU tonight (on the Victrola) as wonderfully as she does in opera at the Lexington. Complete selections of

GALLI-CURCI RECORDS

Dinorah (Shadow Song), 74532, $1.50
Lakme (Bell Song), 74510, $1.50
Juliet's Waltz-Song, 74512, $1.50
Lucia (Mad Scene), 74509, $1.50
Rigoletto—Caro nome, 74499, $1.50

Hear these and other GALLI-CURCI Records at GIMBELS.

Victrolas on Terms Convenient to You

GIMBELS VICTROLA SALONS—Eighth Floor

EXPORTING Men's Furnishings to Latin America.

There is a very real appreciation of correct dress among the well-to-do classes of Cuba, Jamaica, Central and South America.

They want the best—and America is capable of supplying it.

The United Fruit Company and its Great White Fleet of passenger and cargo steamers is serving the manufacturers of men's furnishings and dress accessories—just as it is serving hundreds of business houses which are building other lines of American export trade.

May we also co-operate with you—in the arranging of representatives' itineraries and in the transport of merchandise.

Passenger Traffic Department

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
New York Boston New Orleans

JACK TAR
IS HERE IN
Lion Collars
OLDEST GRADE IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY N. Y.

Rector's
SUPREME TABLE D'HOTE DINNER EVERY EVENING 1.50
In the Futurist Ball Room.
Broadway at 48th St.

Resinol helps skin diseases

HYLAN PUTS NORRIS IN RIORDAN'S PLACE

Director of Laboratories at Bellevue Now Chief Medical Examiner.

APPOINTED FOR 3 MONTHS

Mayor Explains That He Never Meant to Give ex-Coroner the Permanent Place.

Mayor Hylan appointed Dr. Charles Norris, Director of Laboratories at Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, yesterday, to the post of Chief Medical Examiner. Dr. Norris stood second on the Civil Service list of three and was one of those whom the Municipal Civil Service Commission has been seeking to remove from the list on the ground that no formal consent had been obtained by medical colleges for the performance of the autopsies which were required in the medico-legal examination for the position. Mayor Hylan, in a statement issued later, announced that the inquiry of the Civil Service Commission would continue and the Civil Service list would be cancelled, if it was found that the law had been violated and that "an offense against public decency" had taken place.

The appointment of Dr. Norris is for a probationary period of three months, as required by law. At the end of that time, Mayor Hylan must remove Dr. Norris or give him a permanent appointment. The permanent appointment could not be made under the law at the present time. After his appointment Dr. Norris applied yesterday for a six months' leave of absence from his position as Director of Laboratories at Bellevue. Dr. Douglas Symmers, who stood third on the civil service list, will succeed Dr. Norris as Director of Laboratories.

In his statement yesterday Mayor Hylan said that he had never had any intention of making ex-Coroner Patrick D. Riordan the permanent Chief Medical Examiner of the city. Also Mayor Hylan made it plain that he did not mean that the appointment of Dr. Norris should be considered in the light of a repudiation of the course of his Civil Service Commission in endeavoring to find that Dr. Norris and the eleven candidates had been guilty of "a crime" or of "notorious or infamously disgraceful conduct" in taking the examination.

In spite of his support of the commission in this procedure, Mayor Hylan received Dr. Norris very warmly, told him that he was anxious above all things to have a high-class man for this post, and promised him a free hand in organizing the office. Mayor Hylan said in his statement:

"When I came into office upon the 1st of January I was confronted with the necessity of providing an immediate successor to the Board of Coroners, which went out of existence on Dec. 31 by legislative enactment. The public interest demanded that that office be filled immediately. As the clerical staff of the Civil Service Commission was not on duty on the 1st of January, it being a legal holiday, it was found impossible to obtain a certification of the names from the eligible list."

James E. MacBride, President of the Civil Service Commission, broke off relations yesterday with George T. Keyes, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, who has been active in opposing the appointment of ex-Coroner Riordan as Chief Medical Examiner. Mr. MacBride accused Mr. Keyes of violating confidence in giving to William Travers Jerome a copy of the brief drawn up by the commission in an effort to have the position of Chief Medical Examiner declared exempt by the State Civil Service Commission.

Mr. MacBride had previously read this brief at a public hearing and had furnished copies of it to representatives of the newspapers for publication, but he insisted that Mr. Keyes had been guilty of highly culpable conduct in lending the brief to the lawyer who represented the three candidates for the post of Chief Medical Examiner. After accusing Mr. Keyes at a public session of the Civil Service Commission, Mr. MacBride wrote a letter to Everett P. Wheeler, President of the Civil Service Reform Association, saying that the commission would not deal with Mr. Keyes, and that the association would have to send another representative in the future.

MAYOR NAMES MacSTAY.

New Street Cleaning Commissioner Was Formerly a Deputy.

Mayor Hylan yesterday appointed Arnold B. MacStay Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department. Mr. MacStay was Secretary of the department under Commissioner Fetherston, and after that was Deputy Commissioner, with headquarters in the Bronx. When Fetherston resigned on Dec. 31 last, MacStay was appointed Acting Commissioner by the Mayor, and has been at the head of the department since. The salary is $7,500 a year.

One reason for Mr. MacStay's appointment, it was explained, was the fact that pension checks to the amount of between $35,000 and $40,000 must be signed by the Street Cleaning Commissioner within a day or two. Under the law an Acting Commissioner cannot sign the checks. The new commissioner announced the appointment of Alfred L. Meehan of 60 West End Avenue, as Secretary of the department, taking the place of Joseph S. Buchanan, who resigned. The salary is $5,000.

The Mayor has appointed John G. O'Keeffe a Trustee of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals for another term of seven years. M. O'Keeffe is a retired Wall Street man. He has served ten years on the Bellevue Board.

HYLAN DISAPPROVES CLUBBING BY POLICE

Asks Commissioner Enright to Investigate Report of Beating in Saloon in Brooklyn.

Mayor Hylan announced yesterday that he did not approve of clubbing by the police and asked Commissioner Enright to investigate a report that several policemen had entered a saloon in Brooklyn and given a man a beating. In his letter Mayor Hylan raised another issue between himself and ex-Commissioner Bugher by asserting that Captain Bugher had declared that he would stand by the police in the use of their clubs.

Commissioner Enright had not received the letter, when he was asked about the incident yesterday. As to his attitude on clubbing in general, he said:

"I think that a policeman makes a very serious error when he clubs a man unnecessarily. When he uses his club in self-defense, he is within his rights."

District Attorney Swann and Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who is to have charge of the Grand Jury inquiry into the gambling which flourishes in the city, according to District Attorney Swann, called yesterday on Commissioner Enright. After a long interview with the Commissioner, Mr. Swann said:

"Commissioner Enright is co-operating in every way in our investigation of gambling. We have just arranged that the regular monthly reports of the Police Department, showing raids on gambling houses and indicating the existence of suspicious places, shall be turned over to us to aid in the John Doe inquiry."

"Every police precinct commander in Manhattan will be required to list all suspected gambling places and disorderly resorts and poolrooms within his district and to further co-operate in every possible way with the District Attorney's office in the investigation of vice conditions throughout the city and in the prosecution of such offenders."

Commissioner Enright directed Inspector "Dan" Costigan, who is in charge of the Vice Squad, to furnish all possible assistance to the District Attorney in the crusade against dice and card playing. The commissioner said that he would assign detectives to work under the immediate direction of the District Attorney, if Judge Swann asked for them.

BLOCKED THE MAYOR'S AUTO

Chauffeur Sent to the City Prison for Three Days.

Because he blocked the automobile in which Mayor Hylan was riding to the City Hall across Williamsburg Bridge yesterday morning Israel Stalove, a chauffeur of 198 Henry Street, Brooklyn, was sent to the city prison for three days by Magistrate House in the Traffic Court. The Mayor was riding to work in his own automobile, having given up the custom of using a B. R. T. car. Patrolman Fitzgerald of the Traffic Squad was on duty at the Manhattan end of the bridge when he saw Detective O'Hara, the Mayor's brother-in-law and personal attendant, jump from an automobile and halt the machine Stalove was operating.

Detective O'Hara told the patrolman that Stalove had blocked the Mayor's automobile all the way across the bridge, and that the Mayor was very much annoyed. Stalove could not show a license, and when arraigned before Magistrate House received an option of paying $5 or spending three days in jail. He chose the latter course.

RESTAURANT CARS TRANSFERRED.
Effective January 31, restaurant cars are transferred from Pennsylvania Railroad 11:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. trains between New York and Philadelphia to the 1:00 P. M. and 7 P. M. trains.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT ATTACKS OBJECTORS TO WAR

Tells Camp Merritt Men Conscientious Complainers Should Be Deprived of Vote.

DEDICATES SOLDIERS' CLUB

Enlisted Men Cheer Colonel When He Says Nation Won't Stop Fighting Until Victory Is Won.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP MERRITT, N. J., Jan. 30.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt today dedicated Merritt Hall, established as the soldiers' club here by Mrs. Wesley Merritt, widow of the late General Merritt, Indian fighter and civil war veteran. The Colonel received an ovation when he spoke, first to 1,000 officers and their relatives in the club house, and later to 4,000 enlisted men in the Y. M. C. A. building.

"You have drawn the great prize of the generation," Colonel Roosevelt told the officers and men. "In the future you won't have to explain to your children or your children's children why you did not go to war. It will be more comfortable to explain why you did go to war."

Colonel Roosevelt made a plea for universal military service, and attacked the "conscientious objector to war" as one who ought not to be allowed to vote because he will not fight for the well-being of his country. He advised the testing of conscientious objectors by placing them on mine sweepers or by allowing them to dig frontline trenches.

"We did everything we could to keep out of war," the Colonel declared. "But now that the nation has gone in, it ought to go in as an honorable man goes into a fight. We don't want to hit if we can help it, but if we hit we don't want to hit soft; go in for business. If you hit a man only a little, he'll hit you. But when you hit him, put him to sleep."

The last sentiment was greeted with cheers by the enlisted men.

Addressing the women, Colonel Roosevelt said: "We have got to see this war through no matter how long it takes. We don't care what suffering and what sacrifices there are, this war has got to be put through until we bring Germany to her knees. The peace we want is not the one Germany wants. It is the peace we will choose to give Germany that will count. If there is an inconclusive peace this war will have to be fought again."

The training camps of the country were referred to as "the great universities of American citizenship" by the Colonel. He declared there is no room here for a "fifty-fifty citizenship."

A remark that the enlisted men greeted with applause was: "We have gone into this war and we won't stop until we have won the peace of overwhelming victory. This is the peoples' war, and we are in it fighting for the rights of others as well as for ourselves. When it's over it will be understood that it is not safe to monkey with Uncle Sam."

"I guarantee that you men, after a little experience, will put it over any Hun organization," was a declaration that evoked cheers and handclapping.

3 SEEK WOMAN'S ESTATE.

Two Claimants Assert They Married Mrs. Lena Kraft.

The death of Mrs. Lena Kraft at 626 East 137th Street, the Bronx, on Jan. 12 has resulted in three applications for letters of administration on her estate, two of the applicants claiming the relationship of husband. The third is a son, Charles Kraft, who also applies in behalf of four brothers and a sister. One of the alleged husbands is Jacob Kraft of 907 Faile Street, who says he is the father of Charles; but the latter in his petition states that his father's address is not known to him. The other claimant is Samuel Smulowitz, who lived at the house where Mrs. Kraft died. He says her estate amounts to $6,000, Kraft alleges that it is $11,000, and the son believes it to be $12,000.

Surrogate Schulz in Bronx County will take estimony in the case in two weeks and decide which of the claimants is entitled to administer the estate.

WILL OPERATE OPEN CARS.

Staten Island's Transit Facilities Swamped by Shipyard Workers.

The Public Service Commission gave permission yesterday to the Richmond Light and Railroad Company to operate open cars from St. George, S. I., to the shipbuilding plants on the north shore of the island, at the request of Captain C. S. Bookwalter, district officer of the United States Shipping Board, who explained that the railroad company had all its other equipment in use and that it was necessary to find some means for carrying workers to the shipbuilding plants. About 12,000 men are working in the various plants. In the early Spring there will be a great many more and various schemes have been suggested to get the workers to and from their employment.

DRAFT MARRIAGE RULING REVERSED

Secretary Baker Gives More Liberal Interpretation to Exemption Law.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in a letter which was presented yesterday to the District Board which has been passing on claims for exemption from the draft in New York City, reversed the procedure of that board with regard to marriages contracted since May 18 last, the date of the passage of the selective service law. The District Board has been going on the assumption that in cases of alleged "slacker marriages" it has been the business of the applicant for exemption to prove that his marriage was not entered into in order to give him dependents and thus to bring about his exemption. The new ruling, while authorizing exemption boards to disregard clearly established slacker marriages, says that "a marriage that carries with it no equivocal circumstances other than its date is not to be disregarded" as ground for exemption. In other words, it is now necessary for the board to establish proof that marriage was entered into for the purpose of escaping military service.

In his letter Mr. Baker said that the procedure hitherto followed by the local District Board seemed to him "more harsh than is consistent with the purpose and intent of the law." "The effect of the selective service law," he said, "was not to suspend the institution of marriage among registrants."

No opinion was ventured by members of the board as to how many more claims for exemption might thus be validated. Its immediate effect, however, was to bring about a motion by Lewis L. Delafield that the 300 cases of men married since May 18 which have hitherto been passed on by the District Board should be reconsidered on the basis of the new ruling.

Mr. Delafield's motion was opposed by George W. Wickersham and Louis Marshall, who maintained that the new order was not retroactive. Charles E. Hughes, Chairman of the board, favored it, but eventually the vote resulted in a tie—5 to 5. There was talk of taking it up later in the day, with a fuller membership present, but this was not done. The opinion was expressed, however, that such reconsideration probably would be decided on later.

To the "slacker husband" has now been added the "slacker farmer," a term which was used by Judge Samuel J. Ordway in reporting on the case of a man who last June bought a farm in an Upstate county and now claims deferred classification on agricultural grounds. He was put in Class 1-A, as was the agricultural editor of a magazine who made a similar claim.

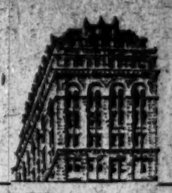
Refuses to Prob. te Dewsnap Will.

Surrogate Cohalan yesterday refused to probate the will of George Gibbs Dewsnap, who died June 21 last and left the principal of his estate to St. Luke's Hospital to establish a fund in memory of his mother. The decedent's brother and two sisters contested the will on the ground that he had been in an asylum and had stated that he did not care what became of his money so long as his brother and sisters got no part of it. The value of the estate was not disclosed.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,000	$3,400
2,700	4,500
5,000	8,500
19,000	35,000

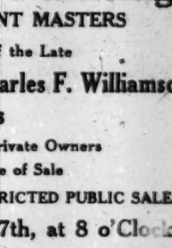
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn



TWENTY years ago, the attractive offices at 21 East 40th would have been considered too good for ordinary business purposes.

Today we realize that the comforts and conveniences of this building are built on sound business ideas. Accessibility, attractive surroundings, light and sunshine and roominess—all these things make good business men better.

21 EAST 40TH
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, INC.
Agent, on Premises



IMPORTANT UNRESTRICTED SALES
The American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.

To Be Sold by Direction of
MR. FRANK E. WHITMAN AND MR. BERNARD M. L. ERNST, EXECUTORS OF THE LATE MRS. ALICE M. FITCH.
Tuesday & Wednesday Afternoons Next, Feb. 5th and 6th, at 2:30,
For the Benefit of
THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA
The Valuable
Art Property
Antiques, Sculptures, Furniture, Tapestries, Paintings, Curios and Other Artistic Objects
Removed from the City Residence of the Noted Playwright, the Late
Clyde Fitch
***Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of 50 cts.

To Be Sold
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoons Next, Feb. 7th, 8th and 9th, at 2:30,
By Direction of
THE JAPANESE CONNOISSEUR AND EXPERT
Mr. Kano Oshima
A Very Important Collection of
Ancient Chinese Art Treasures
Comprising Direct Importations of Porcelains, Pottery, Bronzes and Enamels, dating from the Han to the Chien lung Periods, Important Jades, Crystals and other Hard Stones, and Rare Specimens of Porcelain from the late J. Pierpont Morgan and other famous Private Collections, and a number of Antique Chinese Rugs and Carpets.
***Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of 75 Cents.

ALSO ON FREE VIEW
Very Valuable Paintings
BY MODERN AND ANCIENT MASTERS
Belonging to the Estates of the Late
Isaac D. Fletcher Charles F. Williamson
Saran L. Ames
Several Other Estates and to Private Owners
As Noted on the Catalogue of Sale
WHICH ARE TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
Thursday Evening Next, Feb. 7th, at 8 o'Clock,
In the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(ADMISSION BY CARD TO BE HAD FREE OF THE MANAGERS)
THE FOLLOWING ARTISTS ARE REPRESENTED
Troyon, Diaz, Jules Dupre, Millet, Van Marcke, Jacque, Cazin, Corot, Jacob Maris, Israels, Neuhuys, Weissenbruch, Jongkind, Lhermitte, Schreyer, Knaus, Lerolle, Julian Rix, Bonnat, Ziem, Bonington, Boucher, Boudin, Boughton, Bouguereau, Chase, Coypel, Cuyp, De Champaigne, Detaille, Diaterle, Fortuny, Francken, Giampetrino, Greuze, Guardi, Childe Hassam, Hogarth, Winslow Homer, Landseer, Largilliere, Lenbach, Max, Mesdag, Michel, Monticelli, Munthe, Oudry, Pater, Pelouse, Pourbus, Ranger, Richet, Theodore Robinson, Ruisdael, A. P. Ryder, Twachtman, Van Goyen, Horatio Walker, Carleton Wiggins and Ballard Williams.
*** Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of One Dollar.
The Sales Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South. Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

A Sale of Women's White Gloves

1.15 a pair

Made in the finished Centemeri manner—fresh and perfect in every way. Fine quality—all sizes—suitable for afternoon and evening wear or any occasion for which white gloves are worn. Two styles—all white with self embroidery and all white with black embroidery.

One-clasp, half-pique sewn gloves made in America of imported lambskins.

Saque wrist Biarritz gloves, made in Grenoble, France of French lambskins.

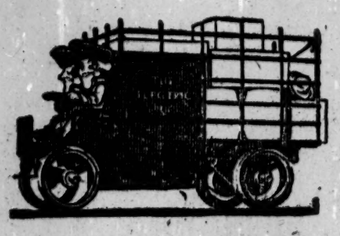
In addition, we are closing out a few incomplete lines of our higher-grades of gloves at the exceptionally low price of

1.15 a pair

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Ave.
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

The Cold Weather Truck



During the recent severe weather one electric truck in a week's demonstration did the work of eight horses at less than one-half the cost. Needless to say, the merchant bought the truck. Why not consider this type of dependable vehicle in your own business? It readily stands low temperatures and plows through deep snow drifts

If still trying to solve your delivery problems on the old basis, our Automobile Bureau will gladly advise you

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service
General Offices
Irving Place and 15th Street Telephone: Stuyvesant 5600

Safeguarding the Public's Health

FOUR thousand workers are employed and three hundred and eighty-three yards maintained by the Pullman Company throughout the country for the cleaning of cars.

At the end of every trip all seats and cushions are unlimbered, and every cranny is vacuum cleaned. Mattresses, blankets and pillows are hung in the open air and sunlight.

Water coolers are sterilized with steam; the washrooms are cleansed with disinfectant.

At frequent intervals carpets are removed and renovated and the monolithic floor thoroughly scrubbed; the walls and ceilings are washed with soap and water. The polished steel interior of a Pullman is easily kept clean, and cannot shelter germs. Thorough fumigation is given every car regularly.

The laundering of bed linen and blankets is done according to the most exacting standards; the smallest permanent stain or scorching causes them to be discarded. Mattresses, pillows and all upholstery are frequently emptied and renovated.

There is probably no public place where health and cleanliness are more vigilantly guarded than in the Pullman car.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY
Chicago

AN UNUSUAL EVENT!
Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES
at Sale Prices

We have selected from our regular stock a limited number of men's and women's shoes to be sold at a considerable reduction. We now offer

Several Lines

For Men
Shoes in Black Calf, suitable for wear the year 'round, in stylish, comfortable shapes. Special at
$6.95 and $7.45

For Women
Shoes of Glazed Kid, Lace and Button Boots, with either Kid or Black Cloth tops, and Patent Leather Boots, with Mat Kid or Black Cloth tops. Special at
$6.45, $6.95 and $7.45

At Both Stores---Now
1372 Broadway at 37th Street
12 Park Place, Woolworth Building

A NEW HATTON PLAY AT HUDSON THEATRE

"The Indestructible Wife" is a Comedy of the Neurotic Superwoman.

BUT MAN, ALAS! POOR MAN!

One Bright Idea Lost in Crass Exaggeration and Sloppy Sentiment.

THE INDESTRUCTIBLE WIFE, a comedy in three acts by Frederic and Fanny Hatton. At the Hudson Theatre.

Harriette Credway.....Minna Gombal
Grace Credway.....Lionel Atwill
Benjamin Field.....Frederic Esmelton
Martha.....Mrs. Jacques Martin
Chauffeur Morse.....Roland Byram
Paul Brooks.....John Cromwell
Grandy McBride.....Clay Clement
Rita Keith.....Jane Houston
Mary.....Irene Timmons
Ellen.....Esther Howard
Fitzmore.....Howard Kyle
Shopper.....Edward Leduc

Few people have escaped the young woman of exuberant vitality, tinged with neurosis, whose interminable recess of spirits weighs down her parents and husband, wears away her best young men, and in one short week-end puts an entire house party on the blink. And all who have known her know that in her very whirlwind of Saint Vitus she may still be interesting, even charming. She is an admirable theme for comedy, quite fresh to the stage.

For an act and a half last night it seemed that the Hattons were about to give her an interesting and highly laughable development. The fun was of a very obvious and common sort, but the bulk of the audience laughed heartily, as always, and now and again there was a passage of real wit, of very fresh and telling humor. But in the latter half of the play all semblance of life was lost in crass and uninspired exaggeration. In addition to her parents, her husband and two lovers, this india-rubber wife brought a professional athlete and trainer to the brink of hysteria and to a cave man passion for her. Meanwhile, fun that had been merely obvious and innocently common heightened to the vulgarity of rude flirtation, cozy-corner cuddling, and "poor-man's smoking" that ended in prolonged osculation.

With all this there were passages of what purported to be sincere feeling and tender love. The sentimental climax of all was a baby in swaddling clothes, egged on toward the final curtain, at the mere sight of which the indestructibility of the wife was destroyed, the play ended in a burst of maternal longing that reconciled husband and wife and gave promise of reducing her neurosis. That dampened the spirits of even those who had been most easily teased.

It was first intended that Grace George should play this wife; but even her energy gave way under the strain, and a new actress was called in. Minna Gombel is blonde and pretty, and in taking over her arduous task has acquired many of Miss George's fine tricks of manner and speech. But after the first few scenes it was beyond any art to give such a whirlwind of scattering vitality, such a monster of horseplay and sentiment, any semblance of interest or humor.

As her husband, Lionel Atwill struggled with the problem of how to gain sympathy as a conjugal lover while prostrate and gasping for breath. Howard Kyle as the butler and Frederick Lemelton as the father did small parts well. The one real joy of the evening was Mrs. Jacques Martin, who played the mother. That was a comprehensible character, and it was acted with consummate finesse and inerrant humor.

FOREIGNERS' WIVES LOSE.

Ruling Excludes American Women from Citizenship.

"An American woman married to a foreigner cannot regain her citizenship so long as the marital relation legally exists," was the statement made at the Board of Elections yesterday by S. Howard Cohen, Chief Clerk of the board, who wrote Attorney General Merton E. Lewis for a ruling in the matter.

Mr. Cohen asked: "Can an American woman, married to an unnaturalized foreigner residing in the State of New York, obtain her own naturalization, although her husband does not choose to be naturalized?" Second, "Can the said woman cast her vote on the strength of her American birth without being naturalized, although married to the said unnaturalized foreigner?"

Attorney General Lewis, in reply, referred to Chapter 2,534, Section 3, of the United States statutes, enacted March 2, 1907, which provides that an American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. He further stated: "Expatriation may be a heavy penalty imposed for the privilege of contracting marriage with a foreigner, but when viewed from the standpoint of our national welfare it becomes the dictate of necessity. Inasmuch as citizenship is a requisite qualification for the exercise of suffrage, a woman married to a foreigner cannot vote until her husband has been naturalized, or she is restored to citizenship upon the legal termination of the marital relations, as provided in Chapter 2,534, Section 3, of the United States statutes."

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LAWS IMPEDE PAY CONCERT.

Countess de Castelvecchio's Benefit Becomes a Free Entertainment.

New laws requiring the bonding and licensing of people giving entertainments for charities and philanthropies and the licensing of the places where they are to be held are making matters difficult for those who do not yet understand them. The law has turned into a concert reception, an invitation and not pay affair, an entertainment to be given tonight by courtesy of the Hotel Ansonia under the auspices of the Countess de Castelvecchio and which was to have been a pay concert for the benefit of the Woman's Hotel of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

The program had been arranged and tickets were being sold when the Countess de Castelvecchio found she would be obliged to have a license. The license obtained, she found she would have to be bonded. Delighted to comply with the law, only troubled by the extra time required, she was bonded and then discovered that it would not be possible to have a pay entertainment unless the hotel was licensed. A license for a building of that kind is $500 a year, too much for the few concerts the hotel might give, so as a pay affair the entertainment was abandoned.

The program as originally planned will be given tonight at the hotel, but free to the invited guests. There will be music, vocal and instrumental a "Few Minutes with Mme. Pilar Morin," Rita will dance, the Countess de Castelvecchio will give "Vive la France" and "La Marseillaise," and Richard A. Purdy "Uncle Sam" and "Star Spangled Banner."

The Woman's Hotel will have its benefit later in another place and tickets sold for this occasion will be good for that.

BRADY OUT AS WORLD HEAD

Says Film Conditions Do Not Warrant Paying Him $100,000 Yearly.

William A. Brady announced yesterday that he had resigned as Director General of the World Film Corporation, basing his action on the fact that the condition of the motion picture business at present renders it impractical for the company to pay him annually the $100,000 called for by his contract. Mr. Brady will continue as a member of the World Board of Directors.

In his statement Mr. Brady described conditions in the films today as "little less than chaotic," and land much of the responsibility at the feet of highly-paid stars and executives. The huge salaries paid these people, he declared, not only placed a great burden on the producers, bu talso had imbued legislators with the idea that the business was extremely profitable, and were thus indirectly responsible for the present system of taxes.

In commenting upon his statement later, Mr. Brady also found fault with the business methods of the movies, particularly the system of distribution. Each producing company, he declared, now maintains its own string of twenty to twenty-four selling offices, instead of selling through a single office. The amount lost in this way Mr. Brady estimated at $3,500,000 annually.

Mr. Brady will continue in pictures as an independent producer.

Chicago Opera Bills Next Week.

The Chicago Opera Company's third week at the Lexington will, like the present week, contain only one opera previously given in the series. That will be "Aida," on Saturday night, Feb. 9. Mascagni's "Isabeau" will be produced Thursday of next week, "Carmen" with Garden and Muratore on Friday, and at the Saturday matinee "Rigoletto," with Galli-Curci. The early part of the week, as already printed, will include a Monday matinee, "Louise"; that evening "Faust," with Melba, and next Wednesday Galli-Curci in "The Barber of Seville."

Chicago Company Sings "Manon."

Massenet's "Manon" was added to the Chicago Opera Company's productions at the Lexington last night, the seventh different opera in as many days. Muratore, the tenor, had a noisy reception in the Seminary scene, which he met by singing far too strenuously, but he acted well. Mme. Vix, for whom an apology was made before the gambling episode, was nearly voiceless, though never long out of the picture. Huberdeau, Maguenat, Berat, Margery Maxwell, Marie Pruzan, Dua, and Defrere were in the cast, and Charlier conducted.

Margaret Jamieson in Piano Recital.

Margaret Jamieson, pianist, displayed crisp touch as a Mozart player in that composer's variations on an allegretto theme, as well as good schooling in Beethoven's sonata of absence and return, on her recital program yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. A young artist of sympathetic quality, she chose other numbers yesterday of a showy sort, Moszkowski's "Etincelles," Stojowski's "Vers l'Azur," and "Theme Varie," Paderewski.

Mme. Farrar Again in "Carmen."

Bizet's "Carmen" for the fourth time supplied a French opera night at the Metropolitan last evening, Mme. Farrar making in the gypsy rôle her only appearance of the present week, in company with Martinelli, May Peterson, Whitehill, and others of the usual cast, led by Monteux. There was a large audience. Mme. Farrar has notified the management that she will not sing again in "Lodoletta" on Friday, her place being taken by Florence Easton.

Jascha Heifetz Plays Again.

Jascha Heifetz, the Russian violinist, gave a fourth recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to the usual crowded house. He played in his now familiar style, which is one of complete technical mastery, Corelli's "LaFolia," Paganini's concerto in D, a Bach andante and allegro for violin alone, Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song," arranged by Achron; Beseidirsky's version of Tschaikowsky's "Valse Scherzo," and Wieniawski's fantasie on airs from "Faust."

Damrosch Celebrates 56th Birthday.

Walter Damrosch celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday yesterday at his home in East Sixty-first Street by entertaining the entire New York Symphony Orchestra, at dinner, after which the musicians held an impromptu revel and Emil Mix, a double-bass player, showed motion pictures taken on the Symphony Society's transcontinental tour.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Woman on the Index," a play by George Broadhurst founded on a story by Mrs. Lillian Trimble Bradley, will go into rehearsal today. Among those in the cast are Julia Dean, Amy Ricard, Alison Skipworth, Camilla Dallberg, Dagmar Godowsky, Lester Lonergan, George Probert, Frederic Burt, Frank Westerton, and Roy Fairchild.

Cyril Keightley has been added to the cast of "The Off Chance," in which Ethel Barrymore is soon to be seen.

Frederic and Fanny Hatton's comedy, "The Squab Farm," has been accepted for production by the Shuberts. Lowell Sherman and Alma Tell will be seen in the principal roles.

Roshanara, the East Indian dancer, will appear with Al Jolson in "Sinbad," the next Winter Garden production.

The special matinee of "Josephine," which was to have been given at the Knickerbocker Theatre tomorrow, has been abandoned.

Howard Kyle will appear as Jacques in Edith Wynne Matthison's forthcoming production of "As You Like It," to be seen at the Cort Theatre soon for several weekend matinees.

WANT RATE CONTROL KEPT IN COMMISSION

Senate Committee Votes, 7 to 6, Against Delegating the Power to McAdoo.

HOUSE FEELING CHANGING

Sentiment in Committee More Favorable to Limiting Sharply Federal Retention of the Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In further consideration of the McAdoo bill for Government control of the railroads, the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, on top of its action of yesterday in voting for limitation of control to one year after the war, today, by a vote of 7 to 6, expressed its sentiment in favor of keeping the power of rate-fixing during the war in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under the McAdoo bill, the power to fix rates would be lodged with the Director of Railroads.

The vote of the committee, it was explained by Senator Smith of South Carolina, the Chairman, was to be taken only as an indication of the feeling of the thirteen Senators voting. Later the committee will express definite action in a vote on an amendment to the McAdoo bill.

In today's vote the alignment was nonpartisan. Of the seven Senators voting in favor of keeping the rate-fixing authority with the Interstate Commerce Commission there were three Democrats, Pomerene, Gore, and Underwood, and four Republicans, Cummins, Townsend, McLean, and Kellogg. Those against were Smith, Myers, Robinson, Thompson, and James, Democrats, and Poindexter, Republican.

Under the scheme advocated by Secretary McAdoo, the Director of Railroads would supersede in rate-fixing authority not only the Interstate Commerce Commission but also the various State commissions. Under the plan favored by the majority of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, this power would remain where it is, with authority in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission in traffic between States and with the State commissions in intra-State commerce.

The Senators opposing the McAdoo plan argue that rate-fixing ought not to be attempted by the Director of Railroads, but, because of the immensity of the undetraking, should be kept in the hands of an authority with vast machinery for adequate adjustment. Those favoring the McAdoo scheme argue that, with power to deflect shipments of freight, the Director of Railroads ought to have power to quickly adjust rate schedules.

"Unless the Director of Railroads is given authority to adjust rate schedules," said one of the supporters of the McAdoo plan in the Senate Committee, "chaos is likely to prevail in the matter of shipments ordered by him. The Director would have authority, under the proposed law, to deflect freight. Shippers manifestly would be at the mercy of the Director of Railroads in the consignment of their goods, and, unless the Director had power of adjustment to meet extreme cases, huge rates might be piled up.

"If a shipper for instance, wanted to rend goods to Wilmington, Del., from a Western point, and the shipment had to travel by a roundabout route, the rate charged, if the prevailing system were operative, would be away in excess of a straight-run rate. The Director ought to have power to act in such a contingency."

Those who advocate keeping the authority in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State Commissions, say that provision could be made for any emergency that might arise. Shippers could always have recourse to the Interstate Commerce Commission in the event of unfair rates, they argue.

Members of the Senate committee who voted for the amendment limiting control of the railroads to one year after the war ends insist that this provision is corelated to the proposal to keep rate-fixing authority in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission. They argue that the railroad situation will become a difficult problem to readjust after the war and that, if the roads return to the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that body ought to have some direct relation with them during war time.

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Impressive scene of Americans of the draft army at Camp Dix, N. J., training to use machine guns, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. Twenty-four pages rotogravure. On all news stands. 10 cents or $1 per year by mail. Times Annex, New York City.

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Tonight, 8:15. Bigoletto, Barrientos, Braslau; Lazaro (debut), De Luca, Mardones, Ch. Morasnoni. Fri. at 1:15. Lodoletta, Easton (debut); Caruso, Amato, Didur, Segurola, Cond., Mosanoni.
Sat. at 2:15. Daughter of the Regiment, Hempel, Mattfeld; Carle, Scotti; D'Angelo, Ch., Reiss. Sat. at 8:15. Faust, Alda, Polamonte, Rossi; Martinelli, Bakhaus, Chalmers, Ch., Montesanto. Sun. Eve. Concert, Puccini-Verdi Programme. Music, Gamboa, Braslau, Sparkes; Dua, Rimini, Ghasne; Mardones, Orch. Cond., Papi.
NEXT WEEK'S REPERTORY:
Mon. at 8:15. Butterfly, Farrar, Perini; McCormack, Scotti, Reiss. Cond., Moranzoni.
Wed. at 8. Princess Is Rimini, Alda, Sundelius; Martinelli, Amato, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8. Le Prophete, Music, Matzenauer, Caruso, Didur, Rothier, Bloch, Schlegel, Cd., Bodansky.
Fri. at 8:15. Tosca, Farrar, Braslau; Lazaro, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 2. Masks. Hempel, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bodansky.
Sat. at 8:15 (25c to $3). Saint Elisabeth, Easton, Matzenauer; Whitehill, Schlegel, Rothier, Leonardi. Cond., Bodansky.
Mon. Feb. 11, Special Holiday Mat. at 2 ($1 to $5). Aida, Muzio, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Mardones, Rossiter. Cond., Papi.
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 31, 1918.

THE ONLY ROAD TO PEACE.

Peace with Germany is a far-off dream, and peace with victory over Germany will never come if we do not with increased energy and firmer resolve continue our preparations for war. To hug "the delusive phantom of hope" is not merely a vain thing, it is a perilous thing. The tide of peace talk which flows through all the channels of public information has its origin in mere conjecture. The workingmen of Berlin and Vienna may strike, but Imperial Germany is defiant. Von HERTLING is unrelenting, Germany's war dogs, HINDENBURG and von TIRPITZ, bay as fiercely as ever and Count CZERNIN'S words only betray Austria's weariness, of which we have long been aware. If we abate our measures of preparation, the Imperial war party will cajole, persuade, or coerce the suffering masses of Germany and Austria; any relaxation here will encourage them to hold out and fight on.

The blind hope of peace tends inevitably to slacken preparation. Men in charge of camps and cantonments, of supply purchases, of the ordering of guns and munitions will be cramped and restrained by the fear that they may be reproached for reckless prodigality. If the war is to end within a few months, why commit the Government to this vast expenditure? This is no time for such talk or for such thought. Restraint upon our war preparations will be fatal. Prodigality in expenditure, large ideas and the utmost speed in preparation are the only possible assurance of peace.

Yet we are told from Washington on War Department authority that

> no program had been determined upon that would enable the United States to undertake the training of more men than could be accommodated in the present camps and cantonments, if the Interallied War Council should decide that it was necessary for this Government to send a much larger number of men than are provided for by law. It is apparently the department's policy not to build more camps and cantonments, but to defer the training of additional soldiers until the present camps and cantonments are vacated through the sending of troops to France.

It is not strange that military experts think "this is a policy that lacks vision." Our troops are being rapidly transported to France. It is reassuring to be told that so many large transports, many of them formerly German steamships, have recently arrived safely in allied ports. But the men now receiving instructions cannot move out rapidly enough to make room for the great new army that we ought already to be recruiting. Our experience tells us that it takes from six months to a year to train soldiers. If all those now occupying camps and cantonments should be sent abroad by early Autumn, it would be many months before we should be in a position to respond to a call from the Interallied War Council for more men.

The American people were astonished when Secretary BAKER told them the other day that "we shall have more than 500,000 men in France early in 1918." That was felt to be a great achievement, far exceeding public expectation. Yet the military writer of THE TIMES said in our issue of Dec. 9: "The indications are that Summer will not find more than 500,000 American troops in Europe, so that at best Germany's numbers will be hardly more than equaled." The Secretary's assurance of 500,000 men, accepted by the public as evidence of intensive preparation outrunning hope, was considered by that writer to be a minimum. The additional 1,000,000 men promised by the Secretary during the year 1918 will occupy far months the accommodations without which the next 1,000,000 men cannot be trained in the military art. The preparation for training that new million should by this time have been far advanced. It is false economy, it is a dangerous delay, to trust wholly to the evacuation of the present camps and cantonments. New camp sites should have been chosen, an abundance of new buildings erected, to the end that there be no check on our marshaling soldiers against the enemy.

"If transportation facilities are "available to us—and the prospect "is not unpromising—we will have "1,500,000 men who, in 1918, can be "shipped to France," said Secretary BAKER in his statement before the Senate Committee. So it is a conditional assurance, a mere hypothesis, that in addition to the 500,000 troops in France promised "early in 1918," 1,000,000 more will be sent over this year. If there is to be lack of shipping, the camps and cantonments will be occupied by the men now in training long after their instruction has been completed, and we shall have no accommodations whatever for the new 1,000,000. But the deficiency in shipping will not continue. We have appropriated $1,000,000,000 for new ships, and are going to spend another $1,000,000,000. Unless there has been woeful inefficiency somewhere, there should be a great supply of new tonnage during the present year. The situation then will be that after the trained 1,000,000 men have been sent to France, six months or a year will have elapsed before another 1,000,000 follow them.

If this "lack of vision" is to be attributed to the peace delusion, it is doubly blameworthy. The enemy is encouraged at the same time that we make ourselves less capable of fighting him. We wish that the Secretary of War had declared, not that the 1,000,000 men in addition to the 500,000 now on the other side of the Atlantic "can "be shipped to France," but "will be "shipped to France." The German military chiefs are not talking about what they can do, or may do, or will consider doing if peace does not come. They have transferred great armies from the eastern to the western front. They are strengthening themselves in every possible way to continue the war, to fight it through until American delusion or British labor or socialism in France and Italy shall come to their support. Delusions about peace do directly contribute to the determination and the strength of Germany. It is not merely a question of preparing for war in time of peace. The condition that confronts us is that of preparing for a war that is actually upon us and preparing with all our might.

BAD ADVICE.

Colonel REPINGTON, the military critic, unmuzzled and unafraid, runs amuck when he calls for conscription in Ireland, a most delicate and embarrassing question. It is conceivable that, if concord comes out of the Irish convention in the form of the settlement for which Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is laboring with some hope, the Government will get plenty of volunteers from Ireland. Colonel REPINGTON might call it an iridescent dream, but Ireland and the Irish at least should have the benefit of the doubt. The Colonel, however, will not wait:

> The application of compulsory military service to Ireland would add a quarter of a million magnificent fighting men to the armies of freedom. The Irishmen of America are marching; why can't the Irishmen of the Old Country march by their side?

There are differences of opinion about the result of conscription for Ireland. It might prove to be a spark in the powder magazine. A condition confronts the British Government, and it must deal with that condition soberly and with circumspection. If Berlin could be consulted, it would advise Irish conscription at once, by all means. Can there be a doubt that German propaganda is active under the surface in Ireland? It may not be a valiant view, and it may not be just to conscripted Great Britain, that expediency requires that if the Irish will not volunteer they need not fight. Conscription at the risk of having to coerce Ireland by troops needed in Flanders is a policy that the Government naturally shrinks from.

If Colonel REPINGTON could have his way, it would be doubly necessary to "comb out" farms and factories. The empire must have more men at the front, not because, to quote the Colonel, "Britain has not pulled her weight," (her mobilization of 5,000,000 men should be a sufficient answer to that,) but because Russia has dropped out of the war and German reinforcements are speeding to the battle line in France. Pending, however, good or bad news from Ireland, it would be the part of wisdom not to bring up the question of conscription there.

THE STEEL CORPORATION'S YEAR.

If only all "trusts" were like the Steel Corporation there would be no trust question, and hardly any question of relations between labor and capital. Each successive annual report challenges admiration for the blending of public and private services in a manner to disarm all but the malicious. Its balance sheet now shows assets and liabilities over two billions. Its gross earnings for 1917 are estimated at about double those for 1915. The gross earnings are the measure of service to the public, and under present conditions they are inestimable. There could be no substitute for the deliveries of materials of other industries which could not be procured elsewhere or otherwise now, if the Corporation were not in existence, ready and eager to serve without first thought either of profit or costs. The net earnings reflect the private profit from the public service, and it is only in this item that there is decline. While the gross shows much the largest maximum, the surplus for dividends shows a decrease larger than the surplus for so recent a year as 1914, or from $271,531,780 to $225,480,147. In 1914, practically a pre-war year, the preferred dividend was not earned, still less the common dividend. In 1913 the deficit from dividends was no less than $16,978,528 in the last quarter, but it was balanced by profits in earlier quarters.

These contrasts are memorable in two ways—they mark the failure of the original aim of the organizers to stabilize the industry and they disclose the greatest fluctuations in any private undertaking. It is not allowable to say that anybody could manage the deficits if they had the profits. The poise of control which pumped solidity into the watered stock, instead of squandering earnings in dividends, is the rock on which is founded the present ability to divide liberally, and without justification for criticism on the basis of war profits.

Here there is a multiple defense. There can be no complaint that the profits are exorbitant, for the prices are regulated by agreement, and are regulated better than in other industries by edict. There can be no complaint that the wages are inadequate, for there never were such wages paid in the industry. There is even complaint that they are too high, because they entice labor away from other industries. If there is complaint on any other ground, it would be silenced by the fact that the profits kept for the corporation are less than the taxes paid to the Government for war purposes. Who can complain fairly of 17 per cent. dividends when the Government receives $235,000,000 taxes, or almost half of the value of the stock owned by the public? The War Department would be crippled by lack of war goods and services worse than the Treasury for lack of revenue if the Department of Justice should succeed in dissolving the "trust" as contrary to public interest.

The point is worth making, for there are now seven distinguished defendants of judicially established good character on trial for their existence. Their services are as necessary in their branches of industry as those of the Steel Corporation, and for the same reasons. The army cannot be clad or shod if the woolen and shoe trusts should be dissolved. The next harvest will be prejudiced if the harvester trust is dissolved. And so the list might be run through. The prosperity as well as the existence of such combinations in promotion of trade is necessary for the supply of their goods and services, and for the support of the Treasury. It is hard to say why the Attorney General should harden his heart, and justify himself by complaints that courts and juries disagree with him. It is hard to say why the Supreme Court should not make its position so clear that the lawmakers as well as the prosecutors should be disarmed. The President could control the Attorney General, but not even the rule of reason can control the lawmakers at Washington who support repeal of the Sherman law, and those among the State Legislatures, including our own, who urge them to take that action. What could be clearer than that the repeal of the rule of reason would be to substitute the rule of unreason? As it stands construed by highest authority, after a generation's wrangling, the Sherman law is merely the enactment of the common law, known to all merchants better than to lawyers or lawmakers or Judges. It is possible to enact the common law, but nearly impossible to repeal it.

IN THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE.

It is a warrantable presumption that if the War Department had heeded an appeal for military guards at the shipbuilding plants in the vicinity of New York which the Merchants' Association made on Dec. 22 there would have been no million-dollar conflagration at Port Newark a month later. The application was addressed to Secretary BAKER, to Secretary DANIELS, and to the United States Shipping Board. The Navy Department and the Shipping Board pleaded inability to furnish the protection asked for. Obviously, the War Department, with a million men under arms, was not impotent. It was simply a question of assent or agreement, if the necessity pointed out were admitted. As to the necessity, the Merchants' Association said in its application that "the shipbuilding and repairing yards "at the present time are inadequately "guarded," and that "proper protection cannot be afforded by private "guards," since "the manager of a "shipyard is very reluctant to give "orders to private guards to shoot "trespassers, yet this is necessary."

Almost a month passed before a reply was received. It came from Brig. Gen. J. M. CARTER, Chief of the Militia Bureau, who wrote that the matter had been referred to "the "Commanding General, Eastern Department," (at Governors Island,) and that, in view of his report, it was "not deemed advisable to furnish Federal Guards at this time." According to the Commanding General's report, a careful investigation had been made by an "intelligent officer." "As a result," wrote the Commanding General, (or somebody else,) "the following is submitted":

> This request for guards of United States troops is believed to have been instigated by some of the newer companies, who have not provided adequate protection themselves. The older companies have proper guards of their own, good lighting at night, and patrols that keep in touch with watchmen at fixed stations.

This was merely preliminary. The Commanding General had more to submit. First, he realized that a fire or an explosion might occur in a dry dock where a ship was building, and that "the result of such an occurrence "might destroy the usefulness of such "vessel to the extent of making her "unseaworthy"; secondly, "the joiner "shop, machinery building, &c., are "in many cases firetraps and a conflagration might not only destroy "the buildings but, in the case of a "high wind, the fire might spread to "the dry docks themselves." Having reasoned the risk out in this way, the Commanding General was firmly of the opinion that "to guard against "these dangers is not a soldier's "work."

The familiar red tape is conspicuous in this transaction: Secretary BAKER to (probably) the Adjutant General, the Adjutant General to Brig. Gen. CARTER, (perhaps the line of least resistance,) General CARTER to the Commanding General, Eastern Department, the General to "an intelligent officer," and back again up the ladder to the head of the War Department—thus the appeal of the Merchants' Association speeded on its way, only to go down before the official dictum: "To guard against these dangers is not a soldier's work." Nevertheless, the Merchants' Association persists. Since the Port Newark disaster it has telegraphed to Secretary BAKER, reminding him of "the recent disastrous incendiary fire" and urging "reconsideration of the conclusion reached "by General CARTER." It is Mr. BAKER'S turn.

"THE WOMAN VOTER."

THE TIMES has received so many letters inquiring whether the series of articles on "The Woman Voter" is to be republished in book form that it takes this means of answering. It is. It will be published in book form not only for the benefit of the new voter, but for that of the old voter; for the information the series contains is of as much value to men as to women, since many voters have only a general idea of the workings of politics and government.

This series is not a handbook, but a compend of fundamental information about many phases of political activity, for the guidance of those who only see it from the outside. The letters we have received from men show that they, no less than women, have found it useful and helpful. Its primary purpose is to show, not in detail but in broad lines, how one may be effective in public affairs and how the machinery is worked behind the scenes.

NEUTRALS IN THE BLOCKADE.

Our Government's new trade agreement with Sweden, parts of which have been signed at London, completes the list of such compacts with the northern European neutrals. It follows acceptance of the War Trade Board's terms by Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Holland, and Norway. Some of the Swedish ships lying at our ports will unload their cargoes and then, under charter to our Government, go into the trade with South America. A few will be permitted to carry supplies to Sweden. A final decision as to the quantity and character of these has not been reached, and the terms soon to be accepted are not published. Undoubtedly they forbid the sale of food or metals to our enemies. Until a few months ago Germany was importing from Sweden large quantities of high-grade iron to be used in her munition factories.

All the northern neutral countries from which Germany in 1916 received food enough to support her entire army on the west front are now assenting to the blockade designed to deprive her of imported food, metals, and other essential products. They have not consented to withhold all food, for Norway is permitted to send fish, and it is understood that small exports from Holland and Denmark are allowed, on account of existing treaties or agreements; but very little can go to Germany, for the reason that the neutrals have not enough for themselves. Their crops last year, like Germany's, were far below average. They came to us for help, and it will be given, upon accepted conditions that withhold any appreciable relief for the food shortage in Germany and Austria that now causes strikes, riots, and demands for peace.

The neutrals have yielded and accepted the terms proposed, not only on account of their needs, but also because they clearly foresee Germany's defeat. Their action has been taken in defiance of Germany's threats. They realize that they can gain nothing in the future by assisting the doomed Central Powers. No longer fearing punishment, they not only promise to hold back the supplies, but even give their ships to Germany's foes for war trade service.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Appreciated Only When Lost.

So small is the cost of newspapers—to their readers—and so easy has it long been to get them from any one of half a dozen purveyors, that it took something like the strike or revolt of the established distributers which has been going on here for several days to make the New York public realize the value and importance of what it has been getting for its pennies.

That to be without a newspaper is a serious deprivation, and is felt to be so, has been shown by the amount of trouble which almost innumerable people have hastily, willingly, though a little resentfully, taken as soon as their accustomed sources of supply were for the moment closed. They had a sensation of being shut off from the world when they did not know what and all that was going on in it, and at once they took whatever measures were necessary to regain their wonted connection with the happenings of the day.

Some of them walked long distances to find one of the so-called independent dealers, others sent servants or subordinates to do the finding, and in not a few instances automobiles were diverted from other services to the performance of this one. Expense as well as inconvenience was often involved, but—well, one simply couldn't be without the news, and one didn't care to wait long for it.

Once a large majority of the country's inhabitants thought they could get along all right with only a weekly or a semi-weekly paper, and not a few survived without any. Today, for most people, in the larger cities at least, one daily paper is a short allowance and none at all is an unendurable calamity. Which reveals how needs grow with their satisfaction, and how things that start with being luxuries turn in time to necessaries.

One Crop Going to Waste.

Among the few favors, and perhaps the only one granted to us this Winter by the weather man, was the production of so-called natural ice—as if there could be artificial ice!—in unusual quantities and of exceptional quality. Yet there is more than a possibility—there is something like a probability, according to the men who ought to know—that to the other scarcities from which we are suffering there will be added, when Summer comes, a scarcity of ice, emphasized by the high prices for which scarcity is always the most plausible and least easily answerable of excuses.

There is no denial, of course, that, all over most of the country, lakes, ponds, and rivers are now covered with the thickest and best ice that has invited harvesting for years and years past. We are told, however, that so firmly established has become the habit of depending largely on ice mechanically produced in the Summer as needed, and near the markets, that a good many of the old storehouses for "natural" ice have disappeared or are no longer available, and that there is hesitation about providing new ones while it is not definitely known whether or not the makers of "artificial" ice will be allowed to use the usual amount of ammonia in their business next Summer.

This is a curious situation, and one not adequately characterized by calling it absurd. The lacking information could and should be given at once and in most definite form. Ice in Summer is essential to the proper conduct of modern life; in great cities it is little less than the alternative to starvation. Yet the decision of the ammonia question is delayed! Common sense demands that it be made at once, before the thaws already beginning have destroyed the outdoor crop, and that the decision should be in favor of the ice harvesters and against the ice manufacturers.

Ammonia has so many and such important uses other than that of making ice that, in the existing circumstances, to employ it in that way is the wickedest sort of waste.

ART NOTES.

Recent Paintings by Leon Kroll and Ernest Lawson.

Leon Kroll is showing a group of recent paintings at the Knoedler Galleries until Feb. 9. Mr. Kroll, had he been painting in 1855, would have been an innovator, one of the new school keen for a "living art," of which the leader was Gustave Courbet. Many of our clever young painters belong to the race of Courbet in art, getting plastic form without round modeling, painting with a bold, swift brush, a somewhat boisterous energy, seeing life without romance or sentimentality. Mr. Kroll's "Nude" has much in common with the "Femme à la Vague." The brusqueness of handling has gone much further, however, than the "Maitre d'Ornans" carried it, even in his later painting. The passages of color harmonize without the help of a superimposed tone, and the strongest contrasts are bravely and for the most part successfully used. The strong patches of rich color produce a homogeneous effect now, and later, after time has pulled a skin over the surface of the pigment, the isolation of the various colors will be even less apparent. This, of course, means that Mr. Kroll is a good painter, that he has used his brain, as well as his eyes and hands, to produce his pictures, that the science of his art is not without interest to him.

But he sometimes carries too far the excellent notion that what he puts into his picture is important only as it helps the artistic effect. In his "Apple Trees in Blossom," for example, he has a well-worn subject and handles it with originality and force. The great tree in the foreground is a muscular giant among the apple trees of art. It grows out of the ground with a strength of movement that promises health and long life to it. The broad sweep of its blossom-laden branches describes a noble curve. There is no hint in the picture of the languor and dream of Springtime. It conveys instead a sense of energy and opulence, of the bud that holds rich fruit in its heart. All this is inspiriting and good, and perhaps it is meticulous to peer into the background with dismay at the horde of mammoth chickens descending like a buffalo herd on the farm woman giving them their feed. The roosters with their bold combs are gallant fowl and make handsome white spots in the composition, but an old-fashioned regard for scale asks them to be rooster size.

The still-life subjects are the best in the group. The brushing has vigor and the color is rich and coherent.

Ernest Lawson's Paintings.

At the Daniel Gallery are a dozen or more paintings by Ernest Lawson, the subjects drawn from Westchester County and Spain. Each type of landscape inspires Mr. Lawson to an intense expression of his own romantic personality. He is not deeply affected by the accidental superficial variations of scene. Water runs as swiftly for him under a Toledo bridge as in a Westchester valley, the gold of our cornfields is no less bright for him than the sun on Spanish roofs. But the essential element in each of his pictures is the character of place. In his "Toledo" you feel the austerity and antiquity of gray walls, the fierceness of the sky, the weight and solidity of the masonry. It is a very beautiful picture, as compact and solid as the character of its subject demands, but not so compressed as to evade the suggestion of wild nature encompassing the scene.

Mr. Lawson is happiest in pictures of towns and cities. He manages to convey the sense of beauty and romance in the least romantic regions of New York. He builds with his pigments castles and fortresses that wear nevertheless the aspect of flat houses and cheap dwellings. Therefore, it is natural that his landscapes are best when they carry some hint of human intervention in the plan of nature. His cornfields are more fortunate than his unplanted hills. He recognizes the architectural dignity of the fields with their rows of stacked grain, he shows them spacious and well designed, while in his little pictures of creeks and hillsides nature crowds him and he is unable to extricate himself.

His color always is decorative, whether his design is or not. His pictures should be hung in rooms with Persian ceramics and pale brasses. His particular variety of blue and the pallid flash of his lemon yellow would find thus their appropriate echo. It would be interesting to see some of the rooms in which his pictures do hang.

A CALL FROM ENGLAND.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie's New Year Message Is, Hurry Up!

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New Year's Day! The fortieth month of war! It would all have been over months ago, when Great Britain had beaten the Germans on five fronts, but for this awful Russian and Italian collapse. A million and a half German trained soldier-prisoners are now being released against us from Russia, on top of the millions already brought back by Germany from the Russian front. Think of that!

America came in two years too late to save this carnage against civilization.

For God's sake, hurry up, now! A few thousand men and promises are not sufficient. We want the men *now!* We are still the buffer between Germany and North and South America, and we still are losing several hundred officers and several thousand men *every day.* Speed up! Hurry up! This unexpected strain on us is fearful!

We can stand it; we will stand it, that is our British spirit; but we shall be left a nation of women with every virile young man gone.

Where are those airplanes you talked about? They are not here.

Where are those trained pilots you wrote about? They are not here. And in three months you will have been our allies for a year!

My New Year's message to you is—Hurry up! You cannot imagine all this country has done, and all it has suffered for humanity.

E. ALEC TWEEDIE.

London, Jan. 1, 1918.

The Prussian Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read in today's TIMES the letter about "The Old and New Germany." I nearly choked when I read:

> Some simple remark of his displeased a party of officers sitting at an adjoining table. Five weeks in jail, with the remark by the Judge that he was not in America, was his sentence.

Yes, such are the conditions brought about by these slavedrivers—these ever-obedient servants of the Kaiser.

I can give a small example of the conceit of one of these men: After I had finished my studies at the Conservatorium of Music with honors I joined the Army Band. I made a contract with the conductor as a violin soloist for early promotion, to escape the degrading bullying I was sure I had to go through. After I served a while I went home a Corporal, and my father insisted that I should see a friend of mine who happened to be an officer in the infantry. But this man refused to know me, after many years of copying school lessons from me!

That settled me altogether, and I hope that the Allies will soon succeed in pounding some of their democratic spirit into some of these conceited fatheads and put them where they belong.

I thank God that I live under this glorious flag of yours, and shall be proud after another two years to become a true American citizen.

AN AUSTRIAN.

New York, Jan. 29, 1918.

Colonel House in College.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for publishing the letter of Mr. George A. Carden in this morning's TIMES. It is a finely spirited defense of Colonel House against Senator Penrose's characterization of "a Texas politician and former lobbyist from Texas." We shall not even allow Texas to make exclusive claim to Colonel House. He is cosmopolitan and belongs to America as the sort of ideal citizen not commonly found in democracies, which theoretically are composed of men of just that type.

As a college chum of "Ed" House, (he would rather be called Ed with affection than Colonel for display,) please allow me to state that as a youth he always played the part of quiet peacemaker in college rows and established a reputation for kindly diplomacy of high order. Whenever there was a disturbance Ed would silently appear, and in a few minutes the trouble was all over. One of my earliest remembrances of him is that of a quiet youth reading De Tocqueville while walking along the street. As a man of independent means and a student of politics and of diplomacy he has devoted his life singleheartedly to the work of public service and has called it play. If there is one man in this country upon whom President Wilson can depend, without any reserve for suspicion of motive, it is Colonel House.

ROBERT T. MORRIS.

New York, Jan. 30, 1918.

The Solid South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Article XXVIII. of "The Woman Voter" the statement is made that "the South remains in its corner of the country a dead, inert mass politically, casting its solid vote always the same way." We grant that because of geographical laws the South is unable to migrate from its corner of the Union, but that she is dead or inert we deny. The present Administration is democratic policy in practice, and it seems self-evident that the strength and intelligence which have characterized the Government during the last five years could not be a growth from decayed roots. Also the fact that the schemes of politicians of other parties have failed in dividing the South against itself shows rather the determination of intelligent beings to uphold their best interests than the stubbornness of the unthinking. Hence the "solidity" of the South's vote.

C. H. LEAVELL.
C. B. PRESTON.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1918.

I WILL WEAVE ME A CLOAK.

I will weave me a cloak to meet the wind,
To meet the wind of sorrow.
I will not falter and fall behind,
I will not beg nor borrow.
I will not shiver beside the fire,
I will not shrink nor hide,
But high on the wings of my desire
I will ride!

I will weave me a cloak against the wind,
And wrap my soul within it.
A wild white ram of the skies I'll find
And card his wool and spin it.
I will weave it into a woof of dreams,
Embroider with stars and snow,
And over the wide world's roads and streams
I will go!

I will weave me a cloak to meet the wind—
Like a wolf the wind comes seeking!
The sheen of my cloak will make him blind,
He'll pass me without speaking.
I will not fear what I may meet,
Nor what the hour may bring,
But every day in the dusty street
I will sing!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

NORWAY AND AMERICA.

A Reply to an Attack by a Norwegian Writer Called Forth by the Food Shipment Negotiations.

By PROFESSOR JOHN EIESLAND
of West Virginia University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I understand from recent reports that Norway declines to enter into the proposed trade treaty with the United States. From certain indications this was to be expected. While Norway has been indulging in tender sympathy for the Allies and bewailing her own lost treasures and human lives, her Government has maintained what Nansen calls "absolute neutrality." To enter into an equitable treaty with the United States would not be "absolute neutrality," even if such a treaty would be a commercial advantage to Norway and a much needed relief; it would not be suitable to Wilhelmstrasse. From across the Skagerrak and Cattegat looms the threatening German Pickelhaube. It must also be remembered that there is a small but strong pro-German party in Norway; it is not vociferous, quite the contrary, but its influence must nevertheless be taken into account.

Last Summer I wrote a short letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES anent the food question in Norway and the Nansen commission. This letter was reprinted in several Norwegian papers with comments that were not very complimentary to myself. I was denounced because I, being born in Norway, took the side of my adopted country. Wilhelm Krag, an author of some note, wrote a letter to Tidens Tegn of Christiania in which he denounced not only me but all Norwegian-Americans. This letter was also printed in the two principal papers of my former home city, Christiansand. I wrote an answer in the form of an open letter to the editor of Tidens Tegn, which may or may not have been published. In these halcyon days of submarines and censors it is probable that it will not see the light of day in Norway. In the hope that THE NEW YORK TIMES will give me a hearing, I quote from my letter, which is dated Nov. 10, 1917.

JOHN EIESLAND.
West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va., Jan. 26, 1918.

To the Editor of Tidens Tegn:

I was really surprised the other day to receive Mr. Wilhelm Krag's article concerning me in Tidens Tegn for Sept. 28. It was like an unfriendly whiff of the salty brine from the Skagerrak. * * *

As usual, when authors in Norway write about America and "Det Amerikanske Aandsliv," we get nothing but inane vaporings, untrue generalizations, and half-baked opinions, and when Wilhelm Krag writes about Norwegian-Americans he shows his utter inability to understand America and American civilization; he does not like us because he does not understand us. That a few "nouveaux riches" and "goulash barons" from America have produced a painful impression on the home folks, I shall not deny; the same is done by their own "goulash barons," if I am to believe reports.

Mr. Krag's remark on the bad effect of the American civilization on the Norwegian-American is very amusing. To form any kind of comparison with respect to the effect of different cultures we need, of course, an emigrant class of Norwegians in all those countries. The few Norwegian business men and young scholars who travel in England, France, and Germany scarcely form material for a comparison with the million and a half Norwegians of the first and second generations in America. The great majority of these came to the United States to make it their home, while very few of the former class remain abroad. Why he includes Germany I cannot understand; the last three years have shown us conclusively what is the effect of German "Kultur" on the Germans themselves. I shall refuse to believe that German civilization has a particularly civilizing influence on any one, even if he is a scion of a Norwegian "embedsfamilie." The German-American, who comes from the very land of "Kultur," can claim absolutely no superiority over the Norwegian-American in any respect, social or cultural, as any one knows who has in America associated with both. The unbiased verdict of native Americans is rather in favor of the Norwegian-American. The author's criticism can therefore only mean that it is the American civilization which is at fault, not the "crude" material it has to work upon, and he thus presumes to pass judgment on a civilization of which he can only have a second-hand knowledge. * * *

Mr. Krag does not like my letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES; he is, indeed, so infuriated that he comes very close to indicting a whole people. Because, in his opinion, I am a traitor, almost all Norwegian-Americans are. He complains of their lack of sympathy. If the Norwegian-Americans have been silent during Norway's storm and stress period, there may be good reasons for it. They had expected more backbone in the old viking race, but maybe this is "the period of decay and downfall" for Norway, too. I do not know, it is thirty years since I left, and I have had little time and opportunity to follow political and social developments in Norway. She seems to have had a short heroic period during the stirring time of separation from Sweden which ended in somewhat of an anticlimax when she joined the rank of monarchies. Some say she was afraid of her mighty neighbor to the south and a lesser one to the east. I only know that her noble sons across the water, the despised Norwegian-Americans, who have not ceased to feel pride in their ancestry, were very much disappointed. * * *

But not all in Norway share the opinion of Mr. Krag. Judging from his antecedents, nothing else was to be expected. Norwegian literati have never been friendly to things American. The head of a business firm in Stavanger, who has written to me an appreciative letter anent my "traitorous" article, tells me that there are thousands in Norway who agree with me. Are these also traitors, Judases, degenerate sons of the Fatherland? If this is true, I am certainly glad to know that there are men in my native land who think that it is no: sufficient to say you are "profoundly impressed" when the Germans practice their Schrecklichkeit on defenseless seamen and even women, who do not wish to plead "absolute neutrality" when attacked in the most brutal manner, who are not so afraid of the Prussian Pickelhaube that they will sacrifice their country's honor, who do not think it is honorable for Norway to ask the generous and large-hearted American people to sell them food and then supply the enemy of the United States with nickel, fish, &c.

There are in France today thousands of Americans; many are from the West and a goodly number of them are Norwegian-Americans. You cannot pick them out from a crowd of native Americans. They have the same ideals, the same wide view, the same genuine generosity and kindness of soul that distinguish the rank and file of the American people, the same hatred of tyranny and King power, the same innate love of justice and fair play; they are fighting the battle for liberty, for a better and freer Europe, which, in spite of its boasted civilization, never learned the lesson of how to live together without planning the one to destroy the other. Norway is immensely richer because of the Norwegian-American. He is an asset she can justly be proud of.

JOHN EIESLAND.

THE RAILROADS.

They Need a Unifying of the Various Government Heads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Even in the midst of war a fair measure of light should be thrown on the present railroad setback. The railroads today are in a bad way for the simple reason that the Government, or political regulation, during the last eight or ten years, has had no vision of the national needs. Government regulation has been very kind to the public pocketbook, and very unkind to the public interests. Let us bring the results of this policy right up to date.

On the outbreak of hostilities railroad men all over the country understood the railroad situation. On a given railroad you can handle a certain maximum amount of business promptly and efficiently. But just as soon as your switching room and terminals become crowded with additional business, efficient and prompt handling of your total business goes up in smoke. Now, when the war started the wisest heads in the railroad world hastened to Washington with these and similar facts. That is to say, these men told the Government in plain English just what the railroads could and could not do in the national emergency. But what was the use? It was too late. The popular clamor for millions and billions of everything, without any reference whatever to transportation, got ahead of this railroad statement. At the very beginning both production and enlistments were encouraged almost to the limit. Anything that did not speak in millions and billions was an irritation to the public mind, and, as it seems, in the midst of all the hurry there wasn't a man in the country at the time who was brave enough to warn the people of the impending paralysis, or to prove to them that not a tenth part of the rush business then in sight could possibly be crowded through the narrow neck of the railroad bottle in a month of Sundays. That was the time for Government regulation and control of the output. But bless you, any action of this kind in the early stages of the game was too deep for the Government foresight. So far as the railroads were concerned the paralysis I speak of had been a matter of figures and knowledge from the very beginning; so far as the Government was concerned this same paralysis is the inevitable result of a lamentable disregard of the opinions and advice of the railroad executives.

The American railroad is the national "goat," and before long it is going to be the national "whistle." Of course these railroads should be unified, but apart from this interesting fact, the solution of the present muddle is to unify Mr. Baker, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Hoover, and Dr. Garfield, so far as their transportation interests are concerned, under the directorship of a man big enough to represent the United States of America. A directorship of transportation alone is only a quarter fit. Transportation is the logical chairmanship at the present moment of every public and private interest that has goods to be moved. That is to say, the logical chairman of this group is a railroad executive, without "advisory limitations." In the opinion of hosts of people, Mr. Daniel Willard would be the Napoleon on this job.

JAMES O. FAGAN,
South Bend, Ind., Jan. 28, 1918.

Housing Plans for War Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read Mr. Ackerman's letter in today's TIMES, and every thinking man who has investigated the problem of industrial housing will heartily agree with his sentiments.

It is a great pity that it takes our Government so long to find the right man for the right place, but after an experience with the various departments in Washington, extending from last October up to the present time, I am convinced that the system which is now operating will successfully prevent any thorough and far-seeing solution to the housing problem.

Is it not possible for the architects, and particularly those who are officers of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, to place before the Government some well-thought-out advisory plan embodying the broad view of Mr. Ackerman, and so arranged as to utilize as many of the specially trained men as may be available, and place this plan before the Secretary of War directly? He has in today's report of his appearance before the Senate Committee declared himself to be anxious to receive suggestions which may in any way benefit the conduct of the war.

RANDOLPH H. ALMIROTY.

New York, Jan. 28, 1918.

A Model Coachman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On my return from a short absence I read with regret a notice in your columns of the recent death of Benjamin Whittington, "for thirty-six years a trusted friend and faithful coachman in the family of F. K. Sturgis," which, in itself, seems to me as pleasant an inscription on a tombstone as most of us are entitled to expect. Who can lay claim to being more than "trusted" and "faithful"? My acquaintance with Whittington began about thirty years ago, when Mr. Sturgis occupied one of a row of private stables on the north side of Thirty-third Street, east of Park Avenue. The late Cornelius Vanderbilt had two of these stables for his own use, situated in the rear of the two houses on the south side of East Thirty-fourth Street, in which he then lived, and the row of stables extended as far west as a number of small houses, which were converted by Dr. Bull into his private hospital. Being then, as now, fond of horses, and living in 29 Park Avenue, I frequently stopped in and talked horse lore with Whittington, who, since those days, became as familiar a figure to New Yorkers as Grace Church. For over three decades he was daily in evidence on the box of a perfectly appointed carriage, drawn by a pair of roan horses driving through the mazes of traffic in New York, Lenox, and Newport. I have never heard of his having the slightest accident, which means a good deal when one recalls that for years Mr. Sturgis drove his coach and four, and a pretty lively lot some of

DR MAXWELL QUITS AS HEAD OF SCHOOLS

Named City Superintendent Emeritus at Prevailing Salary of $10,000 a Year.

HELD OFFICE SINCE 1898

Health Prevents Him from Continuing His Duties—Board President Tells of His Work.

Dr. William H. Maxwell on Feb. 11 will end his career as City Superintendent of Schools, a place he has filled since 1898, when the present city was created. His retirement is due to the fact that his health is such as to prevent him from further assumption of the duties of the office. A native of Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, Dr. Maxwell will be 66 years old on March 5. If he had been in good health he would have four years more to serve as Superintendent before reaching the retiring age. He has been made City Superintendent Emeritus of Schools, at the same salary he now receives, $10,000 a year, to take effect Feb. 11. At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday President Somers said:

"As you are aware, in April, 1915, Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, was stricken with a serious illness. Since that time he has struggled with wonderful courage and vitality to win back his full health and vigor. The previous Board of Education extended to him every help in the hope that he might win the fight he was making. From time to time, he has been granted a leave of absence and returned to duty for brief periods, only to find himself unable to participate actively in the management and conduct of his high office.

"Dr. Maxwell recognizes that his gradual recovery of health is too slow to warrant the expectation of return to active service in the immediate future, and he recognizes also that the work requires the presence of an active and energetic man.

"In 1917, the State Legislature passed a law empowering the Board of Education to elect as City Superintendent of Schools Emeritus, to receive for the duration of his life such an annual salary as the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shall determine at the time of his appointment. The time is at hand when I believe that this board should take advantage of the authority vested in it by law to create this position and elect Dr. Maxwell to fill it.

"Dr. Maxwell has been Superintendent of Schools since 1898, when the greater city was created. Prior to that time, he served as Superintendent of Schools in the City of Brooklyn, so that he has served more than thirty-five years in the Department of Education, and this extraordinary service is one of which the city might well be proud. To him, more than any other man or woman, is due the full measure of credit for relieving the schools of political influence and making possible the appointment of Principals and teachers from eligible lists in the order of merit. He has done more. His remarkable genius for administration made possible the centralization and reorganization of the public school system in 1902. He has fought for many years for enriched schooling for the children. He has developed manual training instruction, music, drawing, physical training, ungraded classes for the care of defective children, classes for blind children, and other special subjects that will long live as a credit to his wonderful and unselfish force. He is responsible for the development of secondary education in the city, for improved methods of training teachers, for better school buildings, and for the creation of a public demand for proper accommodation of children."

Mr. Somers said the appointment of the Board of Education designate an Associate Superintendent as Acting Superintendent of Schools and that the board at once consider the question of a successor to Dr. Maxwell.

PATRIOTIC PAGEANT GIVEN.

Spectacle and Ball at Astor in Aid of East Side Clinic.

The annual charity ball and pageant for the benefit of the East Side Clinic for Women and Children and Red Cross Auxiliary 136 of the Mozart Society was held last night at the Hotel Astor. The pageant was patriotic in nature, with all the allied nations represented, and more than a hundred persons took part, including a number of United States soldiers and sailors.

Mrs. Noble McConnell, founder and President of the clinic, appeared as America and reviewed the pageant from a platform on which were grouped Enlightenment, Justice, Uncle Sam, Victory, the allied nations, and prominent charcters in American history. She was escorted by George Dewey, the 5-year-old grandnephew of the late Admiral Dewey.

The musical program in connection with the pageant was under the direction of William Pitt Rivers. General dancing followed.

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CATHOLIC CHARITIES TO BE CO-ORDINATED

State Council from Seven Dioceses Organized, and Cardinal Farley Welcomes Delegates.

In order to co-ordinate all Catholic philanthropic work, the State Council of Catholic Charities was organized yesterday at Cathedral College, 462 Madison Avenue. The address of welcome was made by Cardinal Farley. The organization will assist and co-operate in the adoption by the community at large of such measures in the administration of charity "as may develop self-respect and increase the power of self-support; to assert and protect the rights of Catholic dependents and delinquents."

Cardinal Farley said:

"It is the compelling need and the urgent demand of our own experience that we organize in a permanent and effective way under the sanction of Church and State to protect and further the responsibilities intrusted to us, to safeguard the home, the family, the child, and society.

"We ask you gentdemen here today—bishops, prelates, priests, and laymen—representatives of the splendid Catholic citizenship of the Empire State, to confer together that our combined wisdom and experience, under the blessing of Almighty God, may evolve a State-wide plan of action which will so organize our Catholic charitable activities that we shall all work together in a systematic, continuous, and efficient manner for permanent betterment, not only of our own people, but of society at large in the fields of charity and education."

Representing the respective Catholic charities aid associations of the local dioceses were the following:

NEW YORK.
Cardinal Farley,
Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes,
Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney,
Very Rev. Mgr. Thomas G. Carroll,
Rev. Robert F. Keegan,
George B. McDonald,
Hon. George J. Gillespie,
Edmund J. Butler,
BROOKLYN.
Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell,
Right Rev. George W. Kaupert,
Rev. Michael F. McGoldrick.
Thomas E. Murray,
Walter H. Bennett,
George J. Ryan,
William C. Courtney,
James Birmingham,
Joseph F. Keany,

The council authorized the holding of a State conference of Catholic charities and correction some time in the Fall to embrace all the Catholic charitable activities in the State.

ETHEL HARRIMAN MARRIES.

Wed to Lieutenant Henry Potter Russell of New York in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Miss Ethel M. B. Harriman, daughter of Mrs. J. Borden Harriman of New York, was married at noon today to Lieutenant Henry Potter Russell, son of Charles H. Russell of New York, in the American church on the Avenue Alma. The Right Rev. C. H. Brent, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, performed the marriage ceremony. The wedding was a quiet wartime ceremony, at which only a few intimate friends of the couple were present, among them Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and General Lewis.

Mrs. Vincent Astor of New York acted as matron of honor and Lieutenant Minot was best man.

Miss Harriman sailed for France last June with Mrs. Vincent Astor and other women who went abroad to serve as war nurses in the soldiers' hospitals behind the lines. She was a debutante of last year.

Several entertainments were given for her when she was presented in society and in the annual entertainment of the Junior League last January she took one of the leading parts in the extravaganza. When she was presented in Newport the previous Summer she made several airplane flights over Narragansett Bay. In 1914 she accompanied her mother, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, on the investigation of conditions in the Colorado mining industries when she was chosen by the Industrial Commission to make a report upon the differences between capital and labor in the strikes there.

Mr. Russell is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howland Russell of 109 East Seventy-third Street, and was graduated from Harvard in 1915. He went to France several months ago, and some of his time has been spent with his brother, Charles H. Russell, Jr., who is an attache of the American Legation at The Hague. He is a member of the Knickerbocker and Harvard Clubs.

E. A. Tenner Marries Miss Hausen.

The marriage of Edmund A. Tenner and Miss Madeline H. Hausen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hausen, both of Brooklyn, took place yesterday noon at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass officiating. The bride, in pearl embroidered white satin, was attended by Miss Julie Stoll as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Selma Spingarn and Gladys Shaer. Little Miss Juliette Kennedy was the flower girl. The ushers were Irving B. Hausen and Isoopold Wolf. On their return from a honeymoon in the South Mr. and Mrs. Tenner will live at 940 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Miller-Upde Grove.

The marriage of J. Wesley Miller, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Miller of this city, and Miss Frances Upde Grove, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Upde Grove of Riverdale-on-Hudson, was quietly solemnized at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Holyrood Episcopal Church, at 179th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Gustav Carstensen. Miss Upde Grove, in a champagne colored georgette crepe afternoon gown topped by a black picture hat with touches of black ostrich feathers, walked with her father. None except the immediate families were present. Mr. and Mrs. Miller will make their home at 420 Convent Avenue.

Tisdale-Scott Wedding on Feb. 9.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Helen Beatrice Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Scott of 251 West Eighty-ninth Street, and Lieutenant George Merrick Tisdale, U. S. N., which is to take place on Feb. 9, at 4 o'clock, in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church. A small reception will follow at the home of the bride.

Miss Scott will have Miss Gertrude Watson as her maid of honor and only attendant. Captain William B. Sullivan, U. S. M. C., is to act as best man.

Lieutenant Tisdale was graduated from Annapolis, class of '13.

Miss Seligman to Wed Saturday.

Sam A. Lewisohn, son of Adolph Lewisohn of 881 Fifth Avenue, and Miss Margaret V. Seligman, daughter of the late Isaac N. Seligman and Mrs. Seligman of 36 West Fifty-fourth Street, obtained a marriage license yesterday at the Municipal Building. They will be married on Saturday. Owing to the recent death of Miss Seligman's father it will be a quiet wedding.

Unusual Conditions

are arising every day in respect to property management. We have built up an organization that can readily meet the present emergencies.

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HULBERT DENOUNCES PLAN FOR HELL GATE

Discovers Project for a 35-Foot Depth at Hearing Held by House Committee.

LAW VIOLATED, HE CHARGES

Delegation Cites a Provision for 40 Feet — Legal Action May Give Only Solution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A discovery that the War Department was planning a channel 35 feet deep instead of 40 feet through Hell Gate and the East River threw the House Rivers and Harbors Committee into a turbulent discussion today.

Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks of the City of New York, asserted that the army engineers habitually took a "narrow and picayunish" viewpoint of the needs of New York Harbor. He said that in the present case the engineers had violated the law enacted in the last session of Congress, which, he said, authorized and directed a forty-foot channel.

Mr. Hulbert appeared before the committee at the head of a New York City delegation to urge general improvements in the Hudson, Harlem, and East rivers. Colonel Henry C. Newcomer, representing the Corps of Engineers of the Army, was asked what progress had been made on the Hell Gate project. He replied that the War Department had been unable to let contracts for the thirty-five-foot channel.

Representative Riordan asked for a copy of last session's law, and read from it this paragraph:

> East River New York.—For improvement in accordance with the report submitted in House Document No. 188, Sixty-third Congress, first session, and for a forty-foot channel through East River and Hell Gate, in accordance with the report submitted in House Document No. 140, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session, $1,250,000.

Colonel Newcomer countered by reading from House Document No. 40 the following proviso:

> The only connecting channel the construction or improvement of which the Navy Department considers necessary is the channel through Hell Gate and East River between New York Harbor and Long Island Sound. This channel should be given a depth of thirty-five feet as soon as practicable and an eventual depth of forty feet.

Colonel Newcomer said the engineers' eventual contention was for a forty-foot channel, but as they construed the law the present plan for thirty-five feet filled all legal and practical requirements.

When the delegation left for New York this afternoon Mr. Hulbert said he intended to report to Mayor Hylan with the recommendation that the matter be taken up with the army engineers' superiors, even as far as President Wilson, if necessary. He declared there had been a definite miscarriage of the will of Congress. Mr. Small suggested that the best interpretation of the law could come from a legal action against any attempt by the department to make less than a forty-foot channel.

TO MAKE TOLUOL FOR WAR.

Government Will Equip New York Plants for Explosive Ingredient.

It was learned yesterday that the Ordnance Bureau of the United States War Department had made arrangements for installing apparatus at each of the gas plants in this city so that the British thermal unit basis of measurement may be substituted for the present candle power basis, to the end that the greatest possible amount of toluol may be extracted.

Failure of the companies to take advantage of the permission to make the change granted them by the Public Service Commission on the ground that some of the conditions attached were confiscatory, led to conferences between representatives of the commission, the gas companies, and the Ordnance Bureau which finally resulted in determination on the part of the Government to make the necessary changes in the gas plants, to pay for them out of Government funds, and to make a financial settlement with the companies later on.

Public Service Commissioner Whitney was asked yesterday if this action by the Government was not equivalent to commandeering the plants. He replied that it might possibly be viewed in that light, but that the Government had no present intention of operating the plants, but only to see that as much toluol as possible should be produced. He explained that toluol was greatly needed in making high explosives, that there was a great scarcity of it, and that the Government felt that unusual measures were desirable.

One objection of the companies to changing the standard was that the cost would be great, and that it would be folly to make the expenditure for so short a period as the duration of the war. Then, if the commission should order the companies to go back to the candle power standard, the outlay would be useless. It was then that the Government decided to make the change and to arrange a settlement with the companies afterward.

It was said that the Government would protect the companies by paying a high enough price for the toluol to cover any loss, and that it would especially see that any rebate made to consumers because of a lower quality of gas should be figured in the price of the by-product.

Mr. Whitney said that the British thermal unit basis of measuring gas value was the better because not more than 20 per cent. of the gas manufactured was used for illuminating purposes. He said that in fixing the 650 units as the equivalent of the present 20 candle power, the commission had dealt fairly with the companies.

Dr. Samuel D. Hartman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 30.—Dr. Samuel D. Hartman, believed to have been the largest manufacturer of tpaten medicines in the world, died here late today in a hotel named after him.

Dr. Hartman, who was born on a farm near Harrisburg, Penn., eighty-three years ago, amassed a fortune estimated in the millions.

His catarrh remedy was based on a prescription used by his mother. More than $12,000,000, Dr. Hartman recently declared, has been spent in the advertising of his remedy.

To Newspaper Readers in New York City:

Your newsdealer is now making a profit on each copy 50 per cent. larger than he made when the newspapers were sold at one cent. In addition he now takes no risk of loss, as the newspapers refund to him the amount paid for unsold copies. He has, therefore, no just reason for refusing to serve you.

The subway and elevated news stands are liberally supplied with morning and evening newspapers, and other means of distribution will be promptly arranged if necessary.

HALTS THE MEAT INQUIRY.

Heney Plans to Force Packers to Give Up Important Papers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Reading of letters and other documents from the confidential files of the Chicago packers into the record of the Federal Trade Commission's meat packing hearing came to a sudden halt late today to permit Francis J. Heney, special counsel, to return to Chicago and direct the search for further material.

Henry Veeder's vault, containing the correspondence of the lawyer who was characterized by Mr. Heney as the "clearing house" for the joint operations of the packers, has been sealed by Hugh McIsaac, the commission's examiner, who obtained most of the documentary evidence already introduced. Unless Veeder reconsiders his refusal to permit the examination of his papers to continue, court action will be taken by the commission.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—A denial of the charge made by Francis J. Heney, counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, that the firm name of Sulzberger & Sons, packers, was changed to Wilson & Co. because of relations with Germany before the United States entered the war was issued tonight at the office of Wilson & Co.

"There is no truth in the statement that Sulzberger & Sons changed the name of their firm to Wilson & Co. because of relations with Germany before we entered the war," the statement read. "The change in ownership was a private deal carried out between the Sulzbergers and Thomas E. Wilson and his associates.

"Control of the firm passed entirely away from the Sulzbergers, and there are few officials who are working here now who were employed when the firm was owned by the Sulzbergers.

"Our trouble with England regarding shipments of meat was the same that all the other packers had at the same time."

Miss Florence Sommerville Weds.

The wedding of Christian Aage Severin of Brooklyn and Miss Florence Sommerville, daughter of Jason C. Sommerville, took place quietly yesterday at noon at 430 Park Avenue, and the Rev. Frederick Burgess, Jr., curate of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, officiated. The bride, in traveling costume, had no attendant, and Mr. Severin had Theodore L. Brantley as his best man. There were less than a dozen guests owing to the illness of the bride's father.

Obituary Notes.

I. WYCKOFF BACKUS died at his home, Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, L. I., yesterday. He was in his thirty-eighth year.

ROB ROY MacGREGOR, 20 years old, fireman in the United States Navy, died at the United States Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., on Tuesday.

Mrs. ADELAIDE JOHNSON, 81 years old, died at her home in Hackettstown, N. J., on Tuesday. She was a former resident of Brooklyn.

ARABELLA DASH LEWIS, widow of Walter Herron Lewis of Tuxedo Park, died at her home, 51 East Eightieth Street, on Tuesday. She was 80 years old.

FRANK SCHLOTTER, 73 years old, a retired shoe dealer, died at his home, 362 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

DANIEL POSTIL, a New York business man, died at his home, 36 Appleton Road, Glen Ridge, N. J., on Tuesday. He was a member of Kane Lodge F. and A. M.

GEORGE A. W. WHITE, explorer, died at his home in Peabody, Mass., on Monday. He was the last living member of the Greely Relief Expedition which sailed for the Arctic in 1880.

Mrs. MARGARET RAMSAY, wife of Marvin H. Ramsay, a haberdasher in the Greenpoint section, died in her fifty-fifth year on Tuesday at her home, 485 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHRISTINA V. RIDDINGS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Riddings, died at her home, 53 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday. She was a member of the Church of the Holy Name, East Orange.

Mrs. FANNY STERN DAVIS, 65 years old, wife of Samuel Davis, a retired merchant, died in the Bushwick Hospital after an operation. She lived at 1,257 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn.

MAURICE E. WEIL, a member of Weil Brothers, metal manufacturers, 77 Manhattan Avenue, died at his home, 137 West 141st Street, yesterday. He and I were intimately associated, both in a personal and political way, for many years. Indeed, in a sense, he was my preceptor in politics. We met while he was a member of the House of Representatives and I was a member of the New Jersey Legislature. Since that time there had been an uninterrupted friendship between us of the warmest personal character.

"He was a great soul. For years he had been suffering from the malady which finally ended in his death. He knew for the last few years the nature of the trouble which afflicted him, and which finally resulted in his death, yet he never made outward show of his great pain and agony. To his intimate friends, who learned to love him because of his big, generous, democratic nature, he was still the cheerful, loyal, unselfish associate. Despite his great suffering, he was always interested in the big things that were happening about him. He was an intense democrat. His Americanism was of the purest kind."

UPHOLDS STOCK EXCHANGE.

Court Decides Against Fiero in Plea Against Governors.

The application by Raymond H. Fiero for an injunction restraining the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange from announcing his expulsion for violating the rules of the exchange, was denied yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Bijur on the ground that the record of the proceedings before the Governors showed no evidence of "ill-will or prejudice" alleged by Fiero as a ground for the injunction.

Justice Bijur held that the trial was proper in every respect, and said that the hearing resolved itself into an attempt on the part of the plaintiff to exculpate himself from the prima facie inference that he was "guilty of conduct or proceeding inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade."

Henry Elliot Sprague.

Henry Elliot Sprague, one of the oldest merchants in this city, died at his home, 15 West Ninety-first Street, on Tuesday in his eighty-second year. Mr. Sprague was at one time President of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, which is now the Colorado Fuel Company. He was born in Gibraltar, Spain, where his father, Horatio Sprague, was United States Consul under President Polk. His nephew, Richard Sprague, now holds the position of Consul at Gibraltar. Mr. Sprague was a member of the New York Produce Exchange, the New York New England Society, and the Union Club.

Henry Newman, Painter, Dead.

Henry Newman, once a draftsman for John Ruskin, also known as a painter and friend of Robert Browning, Henry James, the Storys, the Hawthornes, and other well-known literary and artistic folk, is dead in Florence, Italy. Mr. Newman was an American, and left a widow, who is an Englishwoman.

For a half century Mr. Newman made his home abroad, in Florence and Egypt. Most of his pictures are in America. Death was superinduced by hardships, incident to the severe Florentine Winter.

General William H. Sterling.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 30.—General William H. Sterling, who was an aid on the staff of General George B. McClellan during the civil war, died today in his home on First Place at the age of 80. Born in Philadelphia, General Sterling was graduated from West Point in the late 40s, and served as Captain of infantry in the regular army. He leaves a wife.

Jose Gabriel Duque.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Jan. 30.—Jose Gabriel Duque, owner of the Star-Herald here, principal stockholder of the Panama lottery, and a prominent figure in the life of Panama for the last quarter century, is dead at the age of 79. His funeral was one of the most impressive ever seen on the Isthmus.

SENATOR HUGHES, LONG ILL, IS DEAD

New Jersey Representative Began His Career as Reel Boy in a Paterson Flax Mill.

HIS POLITICAL RISE RAPID

Democrat, Who Was Noted as a Champion of Labor, Served Eight Years in Congress.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—United States Senator William Hughes of Paterson died here today at 10:15 A. M., at a hospital where he had been confined for many weeks suffering from septic poisoning resulting from an infection of the teeth, followed by bronchial pneumonia. At his bedside when he died was his wife and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Hall of Paterson, and Dr. Henry A. Toppen, the attending physician.

Senator William Hughes of New Jersey was born in Ireland on April 3, 1872. He came here with his parents when a child and attended the common schools for several years, starting to work at the age of 10 as a reel boy with the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, in Paterson, N. J.

In 1898 he enlisted in the Second New Jersey Regiment of the National Guard and during the Spanish War served as a stenographer. He had previously attended business college at night and taken up the study of stenography. After the war he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in June, 1900. Thereafter he became closely identified with labor unions as counsel to a number of these organizations.

Standing as candidate for the State Assembly in 1901, he was defeated. The following year he was elected to Congress, defeating Colonel William Barbour, in whose flax mill he began life as reel boy. When his term expired in 1906 he was again nominated on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Henry C. Allen. He was, however, returned to Congress in 1906 and served two additional terms thereafter, serving in all four terms in Congress.

Appointed Judge in Passaic County in 1912, he resigned the same year and was elected to the United States Senate as successor to Frank B. Briggs.

PRESIDENT PAYS TRIBUTE.

Says He Has Lost a Friend for Whom He Had Genuine Admiration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—First word of Senator Hughes's death at his home in New Jersey was received in private telegrams to the White House. Secretary Tumulty issued a statement expressing his own and the President's appreciation of the Senator's public services and regret at his death.

President Wilson today sent to Mrs. Hughes the following message of condolence:

"My heart goes out to you in warmest and sincerest sympathy. In the death of your husband I have lost a friend for whom I had the deepest affection and a very genuine admiration."

Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey announced in the Senate the death of his colleague, and the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, after a committee had been named to attend the funeral.

Secretary Tumulty's statement in part follows:

"We are all overwhelmed at the passing away of our noble friend, Senator Hughes. He and I were intimately associated, both in a personal and political way, for many years. Indeed, in a sense, he was my preceptor in politics. We met while he was a member of the House of Representatives and I was a member of the New Jersey Legislature. Since that time there had been an uninterrupted friendship between us of the warmest personal character.

"He was a great soul. For years he had been suffering from the malady which finally ended in his death. He knew for the last few years the nature of the trouble which afflicted him, and which finally resulted in his death, yet he never made outward show of his great pain and agony. To his intimate friends, who learned to love him because of his big, generous, democratic nature, he was still the cheerful, loyal, unselfish associate. Despite his great suffering, he was always interested in the big things that were happening about him. He was an intense democrat. His Americanism was of the purest kind."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

McCONNELL — PERRINE. — In Atlantic Highlands, N. J., by the Rev. D. H. Schaeffer, Harold McConnell to Bessie Mae Perrine, on Jan. 24, 1918.

SEVERIN—SOMMERVILLE.—On Saturday, Jan. 26, at 12 noon, by the Rev. Frederick Burgess, at 430 Park Av., Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jason C. Sommerville, to Christian Aage Severin.

Brooklyn.

LESTER—WHITE.—Jan. 29, Josephine B. White to William A. Lester.

Newark.

CONNER—BROWNE.—Jan. 28, Emma L. Brown to Alfred Conner.

Died.

AUSTIN.—On Jan. 29, Annie M. Austin, (nee Foley,) beloved wife of the late Charles B. Austin and mother of William D., Lewis D., Elmer John, Charles B., Richard H. Austin, and Mrs. D. J. Murphy. Funeral from her late residence, 60 East Kingsbridge Road, Fordham, New York City, Friday, Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Our Lady of Mercy, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment, Cavalry; automobile cortege. Kindly omit flowers.

BACKUS.—On Jan. 30, 1918, I. Wyckoff Backus, beloved husband of Pearl and son of the late John E. and Phoebe Vanderveer Backus, aged 37 years. Funeral services at his late home, Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, L. I., on Saturday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family at Maple Grove Cemetery.

BENNETT.—James L., 1,205 Dean St., Brooklyn, suddenly. Notice of funeral hereafter. Syracuse papers please copy.

BERGEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1918, Sara Elizabeth Bergen, wife of the late Leffert Lefferts Bergen. Funeral service on Friday afternoon, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George A. Mendes, 202 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. Interment private.

BUCKNER.—Ottilie G., at her home, 360 East 150th Street, Jan. 30, 1918. Funeral services Friday evening, 8 P. M.

DOUGHERTY.—On Jan. 29, 1918, Joseph L. Dougherty, aged 37 years, son of J. P. P. and the late Jane Dougherty. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 141st St., on Friday, Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M. High mass of requiem at Our Lady of Lourdes Church, 142d St. and Amsterdam Av., at 10 30 A. M. Interment at Easton, Penn.

DOUGHERTY.—Joseph L. With great sorrow, we announce the death of our beloved co-worker and Captain, Joseph L. Dougherty. Members of Chicopee Democratic Club, 21st Assembly District, are requested to attend the funeral services, to be held at Our Lady of Lourdes Church, 142d St. and Amsterdam Av., on Friday, Feb. 1, 1918, at 10:30 A. M.

EDMUND P. HOLAHAN,
Executive Member.

ECKHARDT.—Entered into rest, in her 80th year, Louisa Eckhardt, widow of P. C. Eckhardt. Funeral services at her residence, 433 21st St., West New York, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 1, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment at Woodlawn, Saturday morning.

FISH.—Wednesday, Jan. 30, Mary Agnes, beloved daughter of John and late Catherine M. Fish, at her residence, 137 West 127th St. Notice of funeral later.

GROSS.—On Jan. 30, in his 41st year, Joseph F., beloved husband of Dorothy, (nee Kurasch,) and devoted father of Leslie M. and Dorothy. Relatives invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 232 West 55th St., on Friday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M.

HEDDEN.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at the Presbyterian Hospital, of pneumonia, Josiah, son of the late Josiah and Lucy Ashman Hedden. Funeral private. Interment Springfield, Mass.

HEDDEN.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York: With regret announcement is made of the death on Jan. 29 of Josiah Hedden, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT, President.

HOLDRIDGE.—At Hillsdale, N. J., Jan. 29, 1918, Ruth L., beloved wife of Howard C. Holdridge, age 26 years. Funeral services at her residence in Hillsdale, N. J., on Feb. 1, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Evergreens Cemetery, New York.

JACOUTOT.—On Jan. 30, 1918, Louise E., widow of Alfred Jacoutot, in her 89th year, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Gillies, 357 Sanford Av., Flushing, N. Y. Funeral private.

JONES.—Helen Foss, beloved wife of Charles Francis Jones, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1918. Funeral services Friday, Feb. 1, at 10 A. M., from Fairchild's, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

JUNGMANN.—Wednesday, Jan. 30, Sarah Jungmann, in her 73d year, daughter of the late Solomon M. Eisenberg, relict of the late Jacob Jungmann, sister of Eva Brown, Fanny Wurzburg (Hamburg), Joseph Eisenberg, and Jennie Kornfeld, devoted mother of Essie Eisenberg, Abe Jungmann, and the late Charles Jungmann. Funeral from her late residence, 268 West 94th St., Thursday, at 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KNIGHT.—Suddenly, on Jan. 30, 1918, Kate Palen, wife of the late A. Lyman Knight, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Stuart, Newark, N. Y. Interment at Sleepy Hollow.

LEES.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Jan. 30, at Westport, Conn., Thomas K., infant son of Henry T. and Violet Adams Lees, aged 8 months. Funeral private.

LEVITT.—Monday, Jan. 28, 1918, Dorothea, wife of the late Ludwig Levitt, in her 63d year, mother of Charles L., Sophia Deutsch, Max, Jenny Mehler, Henry, Hugo, and Frederick. Funeral Friday morning, Feb. 1, 11 o'clock, at 1 West 127th St. Interment Mount Zion Cemetery.

LEWIS.—At her residence, 51 East 80th St., New York City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, Arabella Dunlap, widow of Walter Herron Lewis of Tuxedo Park, in the 89th year of her age. Funeral private.

LUCHS.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, Rachel Gattman, widow of Jacob H., in her 70th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MacGREGOR.—On Jan. 28, 1918, at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Newport, R. I., after a brief illness, Rob Roy MacGregor, fireman, in his 21st year. Funeral services at Pequannock Chapel on Friday, Feb. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Pompton Plains Cemetery. Train leaves Erie R. R., Jersey City, 11:30 A. M.

McGAFFNEY.—On Jan. 29, Edward McGaffney, beloved father of Edward J. McGaffney, retired fireman of the New York Fire Department, who lost his sight in performance of his duty on Jan. 30, 1879. Funeral from his late residence, 502 East 15th St., on Friday, Feb. 1, at 9:50 A. M., thence to Church of Immaculate Conception, East 14th St., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

MAYER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 30, Moses, beloved husband of Tillie Mayer, nee Oberfelder, and father of Isidor, Joseph, and Sidney, in his 74th year. Funeral services Friday, Feb. 1, at 1:30 P. M., from his late residence, 532 80th St., Brooklyn.

MOTT.—Jan. 30, May Lenox, dearly beloved wife of Hopper Striker Mott. Funeral Friday, 1 o'clock, 288 West End Av. Interment Greenwood.

MULLALLY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 28, 8:30 P. M., at Sloane Maternity Hospital, Marjorie Dunlap, wife of William T. Mullally. Funeral private today at 11 A. M. at the residence, 121 Madison Av.

MULLALLY.—Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, at Sloane Maternity Hospital, Ethel Clare, infant daughter of Marjorie Dunlap and William T. Mullally.

MULQUEEN.—On Jan. 28, in his 23d year, of pneumonia, at Base Hospital, Camp Upton, Sergeant Gilroy Mulqueen, 1st Co. O. T. C., formerly of Co. H, 307th Infantry, dearly beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulqueen, beloved brother of Estelle, Madeleine, and Carr, and grandson of former Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy. Funeral from his late residence, 43 West 85th St., on Thursday, Jan. 31; thence to Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., near Broadway, where a mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

NATHAN.—On Monday, Jan. 28, Frederick, beloved husband of Maud Nathan. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 225 West 86th St., on Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

NATHAN.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York, held Jan. 29, 1918, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, our heavenly Father has called into His presence an esteemed colleague, Mr. Frederick Nathan, for many years Treasurer and Trustee of this institution, in behalf of which and for whose welfare he has labored with earnestness and zeal, therefore, be it Resolved, That we profoundly deplore the loss of one whose noble traits of character were pre-eminent, while the magnitude of his indefatigable labor in behalf of charity was such that his demise is an irreparable loss to our institution and the community. Resolved, That we extend to the wife of the departed our heartfelt and sincere sympathy in her dire affliction. Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy thereof, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to his widow. Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the Board of Trustees attend the funeral in a body.

JULIUS BALLIN, President.
ARTHUR J. COHN, Secretary.

NATHAN.—Veterans of the 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Frederick Nathan (6th Company) from his late residence, 225 West 86th St., Thursday morning, 9:30, Jan. 31, 1918.

THOMAS DIMOND, President.

PATERSON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Jan. 28, 1918, Grace Taylor Paterson, wife of Dr. Douglas C. Paterson. Funeral service at her late residence, 570 South Broadway, Yonkers, Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2 P. M.

PECK.—In New York City, Jan. 30, 1918, Mary Louise, daughter of Susan H. and the late Theodore M. Peck. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her mother, 30 Green Av., Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 3:15 P. M., on arrival of train leaving Hoboken at 1:45 P. M., Lackawanna Railroad.

Died.

PEPPER.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Lunell Carey, at Queens, L. I., Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1918, Katherine Pepper, aged 67 years. Fuperal services will be held Friday, Feb. 1, at 2:30 P. M., at the Grove Reformed Church, Hudson Boulevard and 3d St., North Bergen, N. J. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

ROCHE.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, at his residence, the Oregon, 162 West 54th St., John Doherty Roche, only son of the late Walter and Amelia Doherty Roche. Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral from the Oregon on Saturday, Feb. 2, thence to the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 60th St. and Columbus Av., where a requiem mass will be celebrated at 10:30 o'clock. Automobile cortege.

ROSENBLUM.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1918, Louis Rosenblum, beloved husband of Rachael, father of Jacob, Max, Isidor. Funeral from his late residence, 508 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Thursday, 11 A. M. Interment Acacia Cemetery.

SCHARLOTTE.—Frank, on Jan. 29, 1918, after a short illness, in his 79th year, at 362 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Funeral private. Services at Fresh Pond Crematory on Thursday, Jan. 31, at 2:30 P. M.

SCHERMERHORN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, at Riverside, Conn., Hannah E., wife of Louis Schermerhorn and mother of Mrs. Horatio B. Williams and Mrs.

HARVARD'S INFORMAL HOCKEY TEAM WINS GAME

NEWPORT SEVEN IS BEATEN BY HARVARD

Naval Reserve Hockey Team Downed After Hard Battle by a Single Goal.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Harvard's hockey team made its first appearance at the local rink tonight and in the first game it has played indoors beat the Newport Naval Reserves, 1 to 0. The match was hard fought, both sevens showing fine individual play, but little team work.

Neither scored in the first half, but midway through the second period Walker, the Harvard point, sent a hard shot at the rival cage. Childs made a fine stop, but Pierson of Harvard came through fast to pick up the rebound and shot the disk into the cage for the winning goal.

The summary:

Harvard.	Position.	Newport N. R.
Lauderbach	G.	Childs
Walker	P.	Bates
Stubbs	C. P.	Humphries
Bright	R. W.	Cann
Pierson	C.	J. Howard
Cabot	R.	T. Howard
Rice	L. W.	Patterson

Goal made by Pierson. Substitutes—Harvard, Gibbs for Cabot, Bullard for Rice. Newport Reserves, Sprone for Patterson, Patterson for Bull. Referee—Mr. Denasha. Goal umpires—Messrs. Laroche and Larsen. Time of periods—15 minutes.

CARRIGAN AGAIN TO FORE.

Reported That Former Manager Will Be with Red Sox Once More.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—That Bill Carrigan would be manager of the Boston American League Baseball Club this season was the prediction made here tonight. The former catcher and manager of the team is now a banker at Lewiston, Me. He said over the long-distance telephone today that he was ready to help out the Red Sox in the war emergency.

Jack Barry, the present manager, who succeeded Carrigan when the latter retired from baseball two years ago, is a yeoman in the navy, and will not be able to play ball this year. Harry H. Frazee, President of the club, said today that the managership matter was still undecided.

Want to tie up a nice little saving?
Sale!
3300 silk ties.
All from our regular stock; general clean-up!
All were $1.50 or better.
95c.
To add to your saving—
Men's suits that were higher, now $25 and $30.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Protects your automobile from damage.
"ON GUARD!"
Protects it from strain and you from disagreeable bumps. The Hartford SHOCK ABSORBER
is deservedly known as "The National Guard for Motor Cars"

SELDEN TRUCKS
Ready for immediate delivery today. In large or small fleets. Complete with bodies. No delay.
Call or 'phone (14)
Manhattan Motors Corp.
230 West 56th St. Circle 6081

INSOMNIA Sleeplessness. If it comes from eye-strain, see your oculist. If it comes from indiscretion in drinking, see your doctor. If it comes from nervous exhaustion, see your specialist. If it comes from overeating, eat Boal's Laxative FRUIT ROLLS and go Fruit Rolls back to normal sleep. 6 rolls 15c. Druggists.

Great "Economy" Tire Sale
Prices will advance. Buy now and Save 20% to 50%
Big, fresh stock to select from.
Wood Chains 25% Off
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
SANDOW AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 1164 Broadway, near 27th St.

ARENA SEVEN NOSED OUT.

Boston Wanderers Win Close Hockey Tilt in Final Seconds.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The Arena team of the new Amateur Hockey League, still a bit disabled after Monday's match against the New York Wanderers, was beaten tonight by the Boston Wanderers, 2 to 1. The winners are all young players and conquered largely because of their stamina at the end of a hard-fought match.

Nowell got a goal within the first two minutes for the Arenas, after which the league team played safe. However, well through the second half, Forte worked fast in a scrimmage near the Arena, finally poking the puck home, and later, hardly ten seconds before the bell, Reycroft broke through the Arena defense and won the game with a pretty line shot into the Arena netting from the sideboards.

The summary:

Boston W., (2.)	Position.	Arenas, (1.)
Mackay	G.	Storey
Morton	P.	Martin
Wendell	C. P.	Nowell
Burkhart	R. W.	Myra
Reycroft	C.	McNeil
Hughes	R.	Synnott
Forte	L. W.	Wanamaker

Score—Boston Wanderers, 2; Arena, 1. Goals—Forte, 1; Reycroft, 1; Nowell, 1. Substitutes—Arena, Arthur for Myra, Scott for Wanamaker, Wanamaker for Arthur. Referee—Mr. Doody. Goal umpires—Messrs. Larsen and Laroche. Timers—Messrs Brown and Park. Time of periods—15 minutes.

CADETS FINISH IN A RUSH.

Tally Four Times in Last Period, Holding Jamaica Seven Scoreless.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Army's hockey team beat Jamaica High School 4 goals to 0 in a game on Stuart Rink this afternoon. The West Pointers did all their scoring in the final period. Boyd registering three of the tallies and Oliphant one. Schissell was best for Jamaica.

The lineup:

Army, (4.)	Position.	Jamaica, (0.)
Nichols	G.	Jennings
Everts	P.	Bates
Oliphant	C. P.	Bastrass
Boyd	C.	Madden
Smith	R.	Kellog
Bartlett	L. W.	Schissell
Long	R. W.	Thompson

Goals—Boyd, in 5:15; Boyd, in 11:00; Oliphant, in 17:50; Boyd, in 18:05. Substitutions—Miller for Post, Rice for Bartlett, Sherman for Long, Smith for Sherman. Time of halves—Twenty minutes. Referee—Captain Viner.

LOCAL SEVENS WILL PLAY.

Crescent A. C. to Meet All-Manhattan Team in Brooklyn Tonight.

War time hockey under the auspices of the Amateur Hockey League will begin tonight at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, when the Crescent Athletic Club, representing Brooklyn, will meet an All-Manhattan seven composed of members of the New York Athletic Club, the St. Nicholas Hockey Club, and the Hockey Club of New York.

Practically all of the players are well known in senior hockey circles. Among those on the Crescent team are Jimmie Shirreff, Fred Lang, Sam Kennedy, and Bob Hall. The All-Manhattan seven will include Castleman, White, and Gordon, all of the New York A. C.; Fredericks, Cleary, and Keefe of the Hockey Club, and Loutrell, Swenson, Gelatly, Pierson, and von Bernuth of the St. Nicholas Hockey Club.

Realising that in war times, the management of the Brooklyn Ice Palace will do away with reserved seats. The game will start at 8:15 P. M.

FIFTH CO. ATHLETES WIN.

Take Two Events in Games of 13th Coast Defense Command.

Soldiers of the 5th Company, 13th Coast Defense Command, Brooklyn, last night upheld the athletic traditions of the company in the annual regimental indoor games on the armory floor. The athletes of this branch of the command finished first in two events, the one-mile bicycle race and the 440-yard run, accounting for all three of the prize-winning positions in the latter.

The quarter-mile run gave the soldiers and army officials present their first look at George Rosenberger, brother of the former champion, Jim Rosenberger, in competition. George, after running an interesting race, finished second to Casper Scheffer, a company mate, who formerly was the leading middle-distance runner of the Long Island A. C. The soldiers were separated by about two yards at the finish, and Scheffer's time was 0:56 2-5.

The one-mile bicycle race resulted in a brilliant victory for Anthony Attardi of the 5th Company, who started from scratch and crossed the line a winner in 2:30.

HANDICAPS SETTLE RACES.

Kuehne, Miller, and Taylor Fail to Catch Limit Men.

Walter Kuehne, Joe Miller, and William Taylor, three of the New York Athletic Club's leading skaters, tried unsuccessfully last night to concede liberal handicaps to less prominent exponents of the Winter sport in the opening races of the Washington Park Outdoor Rink, Brooklyn. These three skaters, with Charles Schmidt of the Tremont Skating Club, recently crowned metropolitan champion at one mile, started from scratch in the half-mile handicap and in the five-lap whirl about the circular track none of them threatened the leaders, to whom had been allotted handicap marks.

The event resulted in a victory for Irving Reiner, unattached, who started from the 20-yard mark and skated the distance in 1:29 3-5. He was three yards ahead of J. McLaughlin of Brooklyn at the finish mark.

In the mile event Schmidt registered an impressive victory over a large field, crossing the finish line about five yards ahead of Miller in 3:12.

Cochran and Sutton Split Even.

Welker Cochran and handless George Sutton began a series of handicap billiard games at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. Cochran played 18.1 balkline against 18.2 by Sutton. In the afternoon Cochran won by a score of 250 to 132, his high run being 98. Sutton made a high run of 78. In the evening game Sutton was the victor with the score 250 to 184. Sutton made a high run of 74 as against one of 50 by Cochran.

Barnard School Five Victorious.

The basket ball team of Barnard School defeated All Hallows Institute at Barnard yesterday by a score of 28 to 22. Barnard's superior team play and more accurate shooting brought them the victory.

John Jameson
Three Star Whiskey
Is sold to the trade at a price which enables all dealers to retail it at
$24 Per Case—$2.25 Per Bottle
Making it the *best whiskey value* in the market today

LEADING NET STARS WILL COMPETE HERE

Three-Day Tennis Tournament Arranged in Aid of Training Camp Athletic Fund.

A three-day tennis tournament, for the benefit of the training camp athletic activities fun, which will bring together many of the most prominent players hereabouts, has been arranged for the Seventh Regiment Armory, beginning on Lincoln's Birthday. The event will continue on Saturday, Feb. 16, and the final will be played on Washington's Birthday. Among the players who will compete are several veterans who have heretofore held places in the first ten, as well as a number of the younger players who have attained national prominence. The list includes Theodore Roosevelt Fall, S, Howard Voshell, the national indoor singles champion; Walter Merrill Hall, Nathaniel W. Niles, Harold A. Throckmorton, Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh, national junior champion; Frederick B. Alexander, Dr. William Rosenbaum, Arthur S. Cragin, W. Dixon Cunningham, and Harry Johnson, and Irving Wright of Boston.

These men will compete in a doubles event. In addition there will be two exhibition matches, between Vincent Richards, the national boys' champion, and Harold Taylor, runner up for the national junior indoor championship. On Washington's Birthday Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marie Wagner will be opponents in a mixed doubles event. The partners for the women have not as yet been selected. Miss Bjurstedt is the present holder of the women's national championship, while Miss Wagner is the holder of the women's national indoor title.

In the pairing for the doubles event, the national doubles team of Alexander and Throckmorton is broken up. Alexander will have as his partner Dr. William Rosenbaum, with whom he won the national indoor doubles championship a year ago. Throckmorton, on the other hand, is paired with one of the most brilliant of the younger players, Garland. It is expected that these two will make a formidable team. Throckmorton has an efficient net attack, while Garland is one of the steadiest of the younger players. Another strong team is composed of Niles and Hall.

The first day's play will open with an exhibition singles match between Richards and Taylor, this being scheduled for 9:30 A. M. At 10:30 Alexander and Rosenbaum will play Throckmorton and Garland, and on another court Arthur S. Cragin and W. D. Cunningham will compete against Pell and Voshell.

On Saturday, Feb. 16, Richards and Taylor will again open the day with a singles match, and this will be followed by two doubles matches. Irving Wright and Harry Johnson, the Boston team, will play the winner of the Alexander and Rosenbaum-Throckmorton and Garland match, and on another court Niles and Hall will play the winners of the Cragin and Cunningham-Pell and Voshell match.

The final of the doubles will be played at 10:30 A. M. on Washington's Birthday, and the mixed doubles will follow.

DOUBLES TITLE IS DECIDED.

McAllister and Cunningham Victors on Seventh Regiment Court.

Sam R. McAllister and W. D. Cunningham won the doubles championship of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club when they defeated J. L. Anderson and Fred Acker in straight sets at 6-2, 6-1, 6-2 on the Seventh Regiment courts yesterday. Cunningham and McAllister played a well-balanced game, and their steadiness at the net and in the deep court held their rival pair helpless. When Anderson and Acker made a bid for the net position, Cunningham and McAllister tossed up nicely placed lobs to the baseline, and their work at the net was severe and effective.

McAllister was never once broken through on service. The superiority of the winners was manifest from the start. In the first and second sets McAllister and Cunningham led at 4-0 on games.

DATES FOR C. C. N. Y. NINE.

Game with Columbia, March 27, First on Tentative Schedule.

Acting Manager Irving Tow of the C. C. N. Y. nine gave out the tentative baseball schedule of the team for the coming season yesterday. Negotiations are still under way with other institutions. An effort has been made to enroll all the local teams on the C. C. N. Y. roster of opponents, and most of the nines in the metropolitan district have responded in an effort to continue the athletic relations.

The schedule thus far follows:

March 27, Columbia at Columbia; April 2, St. Johns at St. Johns; 13, Cathedral at Lewisohn Stadium; 17, Manhattan at home in Lewisohn Stadium; 24, Fordham at Fordham; May 15, N. Y. U. at Ohio Field; 25, Stevens at Hoboken; 28, St. Johns at home in Lewisohn Stadium.

SEEK DEVANEY'S LAURELS.

24 Athletes Entered in Two-Mile Title Race on Saturday.

The decision of Mike Devaney, the holder of the two-mile championship of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., to compete in the Hunter mile at Boston on Saturday has caused a flood of entries for the local title race, which will be one of the features of the preparedness games in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory on the same night. The committee in charge of the meet went over the entries yesterday and found that twenty-four local athletes aspired to Devaney's title.

Charles Pores, five-mile national champion; N. Gianakopulos, former cross-country champion, and James Plant, former metropolitan title holder at the mile, are entered, and among the other prominent men named are C. A. Schaeffer, unattached; Hans Shester, Morningside A. C.; A. L. Huelsenbach, Columbia University; J. P. Georgio, Paulist A. C., and John O'Neil, unattached.

All the events open to the A. A. U. have filled well, there being 250 individuals named for the five events. The military features have not closed yet, as the men have to arrange for furloughs. Fort Slocum, however, has sent word that it will be represented by a team of 100 men.

Princell Sets New Mark in Tank.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—B. H. Princell of the Chicago Athletic Association broke the world's record for the sixty-foot plunge in an indoor swimming meet at the Chicago Athletic Association tonight. He made the distance in 0:16 4-5. The previous record of 0:17 2-5 was held by J. P. Lichter, C. A. A. The meet was under A. A. U. auspices.

UNGER KEEPS UP HIS PACE,

Wins Sixth Straight Match in Class C Billiard Tourney.

Standing of the Players.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. Av.
F. A. Unger	6	0	433	5 15-17
R. McGowan	2	1	25	5
G. W. Spear	4	2	31	4 14-34
J. Lange	2	2	26	4 18-28
F. W. Boyd	2	2	23	5 5-29
J. Neustadt	2	3	18	3 17-34
L. A. Servatius	1	3	25	4 1-62
S. Brussell	1	4	23	3 33-38
A. Gardner	1	4	21	4 9-32

Ferdinand A. Unger of Montclair intrenched himself more firmly as leader in the national Class C amateur billiard championship at Lawler Brothers' academy in Brooklyn yesterday, when he defeated John Lange by a score of 150 to 97. This gave the New Jersey player an unbroken record of six straight victories in the tournament, and he now has only three more matches to play. No other player in the event is undefeated. Unger was hardly in as good stroke yesterday as in some of his previous matches, but, for all that, he far outclassed his rival and made an average of 3 26-38. Lange, on the other hand, averaged only 2 23-37.

The Montclair contestant experienced some difficulty in gaining control of the ivories at the outset of the contest. The room was a bit cold, and the spheres did not respond to his touch. Their heaviness and lack of resiliency caused Unger to struggle along with comparatively low counts in the early stages, but later on he recovered his form and closed out the match brilliantly. Almost his final cluster of the game was a run of 29, which was put together by pretty balkline play. His other high runs were 18 and 16.

In the second match of the afternoon session the veteran, Louis A. Servatius, was forced to give way before the play of a younger rival, Joseph Neustadt. Servatius was defeated by a score of 150 to 107, the winner averaging 3 66-38.

F. W. Boyd and R. McGowan were the winners in the evening matches. The former defeated A. Gardner by a score of 150 to 109 and McGowan triumphed over S. Brussell by a score of 150 to 107.

Brussell started off in his match as if he would gain the laurels without much difficulty. He put together a cluster of 23 in the first inning, but this did not by any means shake the confidence of McGowan, who in the first two innings made a total of 27 points. Brussell, however, held the lead for five innings, when McGowan, aided by a run of 20, forged ahead. From then on McGowan played with a confidence that brought many good-sized clusters. Brussell was unable to keep pace with his rival and fell steadily behind.

Neither Boyd nor Gardner played at his best in the second evening contest. The runs were low and the match was not concluded until forty-four innings had been played.

The scores:

Afternoon Games.

Ferdinand A. Unger—1 1 7 5 16 0 18 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 7 0 0 9 2 1 2 0 1 1 6 0 29 5. Total—150 points. Average—3 36-38. High runs—29, 18, and 16.

John Lange—6 1 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 7 0 0 1 2 1 1 3 0 7 0 3 1 1 4 0 4 1 0 0 6 9 0 1 7 0 5 8. Total—97 points. Average—2 23-37. High runs—14, 11, and 8.

Joseph Neustadt—0 20 2 0 10 0 11 9 0 1 1 1 9 5 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 6 0 4 0 0 8 13 1 4, 1. Total—150 points. Average—3 36-38. High runs—21, 20, and 13.

Louis A. Servatius—0 5 2 1 2 1 1 4 3 5 0 7 0 4 2 0 1 1 2 3 4 0 4 3 0 0 3 6 0 4. Total—107 points. Average—2 31-37. High runs—11 and 9.

Evening Games.

R. McGowan—14 13 0 0 0 20 14 0 6 1 0 7 5 0 15 0 11 0 11 0 2 0 0 18 11 2 2 1 0 2. Total—150. Average—5. High run—20.

S. Brussell—23 4 3 3 0 3 3 4 10 0 14 2 3 7 2 0 3 1 5 5 1 0 0 0 3. Total—107. Average—3 17-30. High Run—23.

F. W. Boyd—0 1 1 7 0 8 0 6 2 0 2 0 4 8 9 0 0 2 0 8 2 16 3 0 7 0 1 2 1 4 0 0 1 2 1 0 6 2 1 4 6 16. Total—150. Average—3 18-44. High run—16.

A. Gardner—1 8 13 2 0 3 0 0 6 2 2 1 0 2 2 3 1 3 2 0 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 2 2 0 5 3 0 8 0 7 0 4. Total—109. Average—2 25-43. High run—13.

HIRSCH SUCCUMBS ON MAT.

Loses Boys' Club 135-Pound Wrestling Title to Longlowitz.

P. Hirsch, 135-pound champion wrestler of the Boys' Club, was dethroned last night in the final competition of the annual intermediate championship tournament of the East Tenth Street organization. Hirsch, although displaying the ability which gained him the title in this class last year, was forced to bow to the superior cleverness and aggressiveness of C. Longlowitz after a bout that went the limit of fifteen minutes. At the end of that time Longlowitz was awarded the decision by Referee P. Smith.

Another interesting contest was furnished in the 75-pound class, in which S. Schiffman and A. Berger struggled vigorously for nine minutes without either being able to secure a fall. Schiffman then received the referee's award.

The summary of the final bouts follows:

75-Pound Class.—S. Schiffman defeated A. Berger, referee's decision in 9:00.

85-Pound Class.—H. Brenner threw A. Herdst in 2:20.

95-Pound Class.—H. Yathofsky threw C. K. Laster in 1:35.

105-Pound Class.—A. Stayman threw M. Desomi in 5:55.

115-Pound Class.—F. Martin threw J. Hathberg in 0:57.

125-Pound Class.—S. Goldstein defeated D. Erkman, referee's decision, in 15:00.

135-Pound Class.—C. Longlowitz defeated P. Hirsch, referee's decision, in 15:00.

Heavyweight Class.—C. Maggio threw E. Tobyera in 3:15.

APAWAMIS GOLFER BEATEN.

J. B. Elwell Loses at Twentieth Hole in Palm Beach Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 30.—Two close matches marked the second round of match play today in the annual Lake Worth golf tourney. J. B. Elwell of Apawamis, winner of the qualifying round Monday, was defeated by A. W. Cameron of Huntington Valley at the twentieth hole, and in the second division Wilmot Smith of Oakland vanquished Harry E. Hoy of Morris County after an extra hole.

The scores:

Championship.—A. W. Cameron, Huntington Valley, defeated J. B. Elwell, Apawamis, 1 up, (20 holes;) Paul Clifford, Brae Burn, defeated A. R. Gibson, Rosedale, 1 up; W. H. Walker, Belmont Springs, defeated H. K. Wilcox, Orange G. C., 5 and 4; Walter Fairbanks, Denver, defeated D. W. Paige, Bellerport, 3 and 2.

Beaten Eight—Alexander Julian, Cincinnati, defeated V. W. Skiff, Chicago, 5 and 4; G. F. Barnes, Englewood, defeated Charles Kaye, Hollywood, 3 and 2; E. A. Reid, Rivermead, defeated George Wright, Boston, 3 and 2; John Shepard, Jr., Providence, won from H. Pemberton, Caledonia, by default.

Second Division—H. L. Whitman, Myopia, defeated A. G. Hunter, Washington, 3 and 1; A. to Goodenham, Rosedale, defeated J. F. Hallowell, Philadelphia, 3 and 2; Wilmot Smith, Oakland, defeated H. E. Hoy, Morris County, 1 up, 19 holes; E. Sanders, New York, defeated A. F. Huston, Coatesville, 1 up.

Jock Soutar Joins U. S. Army.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 30.—Jock Soutar, the world's professional racquet and squash champion, has enlisted in the United States Field Artillery. While Soutar is a native of Brighton, England, he preferred to enter the service of the country which has been his home for many years by enlisting for Uncle Sam.

Browning and Loyola Sevens Tied.

The Browning School hockey team defeated the Loyola School seven yesterday morning at St. Nicholas Rink by a score of 7 to 4. The teams are now tied for first place in the interscholastic hockey series in Manhattan. Each has won five games and lost only one.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMERICAN POPLIN Wanted.—In all shades, particularly clay, Quaker, peacock; spot cash for unlimited quantity. Call Farragut 0710.

APPAREL Wanted.—Job dresses, suits, samples fine; cash waiting. Telephone 4501 Morningside.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 515, 100 pieces, assorted colors. H. Wolfson, 17 Pearl St., Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange. Broad 1459.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Astrachan, chinchilla; open for large quantity, all colors. Farragut 9050. H. Zeldenberg & Co., 30 West 20th.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Are open to buy Fall cloakings, any quantity, for spot cash. D. Pankin & Son., 37 West 20th. Chelsea 9920.

CLOAKINGS Wanted. — Heavy, in Fall shades. Z 877 Times Annex.

COATING WOOLENS Wanted.—Women's Fall colors, mail postal size samples; lowest prices or show store. 25 East 21st.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing large orders on smart styles. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing quantity orders on better grade of misses' coats; looking all week. 4th floor, 54 East 8th St.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on better grade coats. 14 East 27th, 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Large jobber placing orders on coats. Call, with samples, 141 West 21st St., tenth floor.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—New styles; placing stock orders. Elson & Son, 122 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders, medium and better grades. Call mornings, 4th floor, 9 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders; better grade only. Call all week, 9th floor, 29 West 35th St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. Call with samples, 22 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on snappy coats and suits. 128 West 224 St., 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring coats; call all week with samples. 8th floor, 122 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—We are placing orders on suits and coats. Eleventh floor, 164 West 25th.

COATS and SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing Spring orders. Steiner, 8th floor, 48 West 35th.

COATS Wanted.—Open to buy better grade of coats. 48 West 25th, 4th floor.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. 35 West 31st, 9th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at samples, better kind, 4th floor, 12 West 31st.

COTTON JACQUARDS Wanted in white, black and colors; can use a large quantity. H. Wolfson, Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 17 Pearl St. Broad 1459.

COTTON GOODS Wanted. — Albert, plaid gingham; spot cash. A. E., 26 Waverly Place.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for 3 thread; spot cash; also messaline; must be cheap. Phone Tremont 3186.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3 and 4 thread; all shades. Pansy, 145 West 30th.

CRYSTAL CLOTH Wanted. — All shades, price, colors, and quantity; cash. Phone Murray Hill 5458.

DIAGONAL Wanted.—Wilson & Lawrence 701-56 pekin, 701-54 copen, 701-57 clay. Chelsea 8980.

DRESSES Wanted.—We are placing large orders on all kinds of silk sport dresses; call before 10 or after 4 Thursday or Friday; bring your own samples; we furnish materials. H. A. R., 11 West 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large jobber is placing stock orders on popular and high grade jersey, serge and Georgette dresses; samples 9 A. M. to 12 M. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will place orders on snappy styles serge and silk dresses. 148 West 29th St., 11th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on new styled Spring dresses, the better kind. 12th floor, 150 Madison Av.

FLAG BUNTING Wanted.—Good wool, any quantity; red, yellow, light blue, black, green, all widths, for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 4504.

FLAG BUNTING Wanted.—Good wool, any quantity; red, yellow, light blue, black, green; all widths for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 4504.

FLANNETTE Wanted.—Open for extra size ladies' flannette gowns. Call Room 1005, 66 Leonard St., mornings, this week.

FUR COLLARS Wanted.—Large quantities infants' and children's coney fur collars wanted at a price. Shapiro & Son, 54 West 21st St.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Tan, Gera. 9045, 891, or similar. Madison Square 10280.

GINGHAM TAFFETA Wanted. — Open for large quantity for spot delivery; call all morning. Harry A. Roman & Co., 11 West 32d St. 6719 Madison Square.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—In plaids and checks; spot cash for any quantity; submit samples with stock list. R. Kirshbaum & Son, Indianapolis, Ind.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for plaid gingham, good quality. Phone Spring 9630. M. Finkelstein.

JERSEY Wanted.—Open for jersey in all colors. Monarch Dress Co., 6 West 32d.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

MIXTURES Wanted.—Will buy a quantity of Wilson & Lawrence or other mixtures for spot cash. Call Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th. Telephone Farragut 4717.

MIXTURES and Tricotines Wanted.—Will pay cash for F. & K. 1600 and tricotines; all shades. Madison Square 1540.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco or Peerless plush. Chelsea 9955.

POM POMS Wanted.—Will buy any Pom Pom and Bollvias, all colors, for cash. Rosing & Cohn, 1,833 Broadway.

POM POMS Wanted.—American, any quantity, cash. Shapiro & Davis, Greeley 6373.

POPLIN and VELOURS Wanted.—6700½, 06077, 90610, 0360, 0659, 544, 15024, 11050, all shades; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS Wanted.—Peking, tan and Rooki, any quantity, for cash. S. Miller & Sons, 127 West 26th.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, or 767, or similar cloth, in navy, copen, gray, and tan, for cash. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th.

POPLINS Wanted.—767, 90610, Dobson, Saxonia, also 815, and F. & H. broadcloth; all shades. Madison Square 8192.

POPLIN Wanted.—American 06077, 90610; raspberry, pekin, and clay. Phone Madison Square 1868.

POPLINS Wanted.—All grades, all colors. Sipkin & Gorschen, 15 East 26th.

POPLIN Wanted.—90610, 6077, gray, tan, pekin, rose, and burgundy. Chelsea 9724.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 90610, all colors, U. S. 235 black. Farragut 2616.

POPLINS Wanted.—All shades. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

POPLINS Wanted.—American and P. P. L., all shades. Farragut 2496.

SATINS Wanted.—Washable; ivory and flesh; immediate delivery. H. Leitster & Co., Madison Square 8313.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy and taupe, single warp serge, for cash. Mortimer & Herrman & Co., 40 West 17th. Chelsea 4840.

SERGES and PANAMAS Wanted.—7120, 7122, 6120, 1484, 500, 223, and B. P. N. L. Stuyvesant 3235.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 6301 double warp to exchange for all-wool single warp at market price. Greeley 6172.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantity 7120 serge for spot cash. Telephone Madison Square 5048.

SERGE AND POPLIN Wanted.—Serge 104, 54289; Dobson's poplin 8158. Gramercy 3250.

SERGES Wanted.—0636, 1484, 7614. Drucks, Gramercy 1587.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for a quantity Whitman's style 94. Call 9520 Farragut.

SERGE Wanted.—Whitman's 94, 60; will pay cash. Madison Square 7040.

SHANTUNGS, Spot Goods Wanted.—Importers, attention! Have outlet for large quantities. R 127 Times.

SILK TAFFETA Wanted.—Open for a quantity of silk taffeta, khaki, gray, tan, copen, rose, plum. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

SILK JERSEY Wanted.—Any quantity and quality. H. Ragovin, 109 West 26th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—All colors wanted for cash. L. Nonchkes, 37 West 28th.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—Open for Peking, henry and other shades. Chelsea 8978.

SILVERTONE Wanted.—In all colors; Spring shades. Kanowitz & Rosen, 64 West 21st St.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades; any quantity for cash. Greeley 4921.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, on the better grades only, in chicken models; all week. 1st floor, 16 West 26th St.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Will look at new samples all day. 11th floor, 145 West 30th St.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at snappy suits and coats all week. 2d floor, 148 Madison Av.

SUITINGS Wanted. — Velour checks, all shades; also silvertones. Madison Square 2094.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity checked taffeta. Congress Waist and Dress Co., 32 West 20th.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—All street shades; up to 05c. National Garment, 1 East 28th.

THIBETS Wanted in black. Meyer Gans Sons & Co. Farragut 3678.

TRICOTINES AND GABARDINES Wanted. —All shades. Farragut 4616.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield 4715, American 0360; high shades. Farragut 2916.

TRUCKS Wanted.—Piece goods, several, new or seconds. Perfect Sponging Works, 216 Wooster St.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Large quantity Fisher Kennedy's tweed mixtures, all shades; also poplins 90610 and 6077, in light shades. Miller Cloak & Suit Co., Inc., 22 West 32d.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy, style 1930, or any other kind; also high shades in velours and poplins. Farragut 9520.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Any quantity for cash; Fisher, Kennedy's, Priestly's, or any good tweeds. Chelsea 7038.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Shawa, No. 108, 4 all shades. Call Gramercy 4241.

WOOL VELOURS and Poplins Wanted.—In all colors; open for any quantity. Herman Cloak Co., 1,338 Broadway. Greeley 4582.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy and light weight, in Fall shades; state quantity, quality, name, range number of fabric, and price. Z 376 Times Annex.

VELOURS, KERSEYS Wanted.—American, all makes. Louis Cohen, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5636.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will purchase all velours, any quantity; Fall shades only. 29 West 21st. Gramercy 5025.

VELOUR Wanted.—All colors, heavy and light weight. Wilson Manufacturing Co., 129 Madison Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for 544, 11050, 13009, 13046, 0359. Madison Square 1540.

VELOUR Wanted.—Raspberry No. 0360, 975 reindeer black and white velour check. J. J. Ludwig & Co., Farragut 9850.

VELOURS Wanted.—Highest prices paid for K, 544, 11050, 13046; cash. Farragut 2357.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 0360, all Spring colors. Farragut 5714.

VELOURS Wanted.—American K 544, quantities for cash. Telephone Spring 9274.

VELOURS, Kerseys, and Pom Poms Wanted.—Quantities; spot cash. Farragut 3688.

ZIBELINE Wanted.—Jullliards 6717, all colors. Ask for Mr. Cohen, Gramercy 4241.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTS Wanted.—Work for two hand embroidery machines, army and navy embroidery especially; also long goods work. Reply immediately. P. O. Box 242, Lindenhurst, N. Y.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CLOAKINGS.—Heavyweight ¾ cloakings for sale. I. Arbus & Son, 3334 Farragut.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values in poplins, velours, and fancy, $3.75 to $19.50; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring line; best ever; attractive styles; prices right; pompoms our specialty; quick deliveries. Shapiro & Davis, located 29-33 West 35th St.

COATS.—Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers; juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Our showroom is open daily, showing a complete line for the Spring. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

COATS.—Spring, ladies' and children's; price talks; also 800 ladies' Fall coats, to close. Michael Bros., 115 West 20th St.

COATS. — Our showroom is open, showing complete line children's and juniors'; $2.50 up. Weiler, 279 5th Av. Madison Square 10280.

COATS.—Will sacrifice every velour and plush coat in stock very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 28th St.

COATS.—See special offerings in serges, poplins, $5.75 up. Neun ann, 17 West 20th St.

COATS.—High-grade girls' Spring coats. Julius L.—Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Snappy Spring styles; satisfying Fall goods. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—All wool, serge, $6.75; other exceptional values. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—White, 8000 yds., 27 inches wide. Republic Novelty, 244 Fifth Ave.

COTTON.—Piece goods, large quantities to close out; exporters, jobbers, inspection invited. Fair View Mills, 44 East 23d St.

CREPE DE CHINES.—87½ and 1.05, all colors; crepe meteor 1.25, all colors; georgettes, 1.05, all colors; wash satin, 1.20, flesh and ivory. Navajoe Silk Mills, 43 East 20th. Phone Gramercy 5941.

CREPE DE CHINES, 90c.; Georgettes, $1.05; all colors; immediate delivery. Markheim & Boosin, 44 East 23d. Gramercy 0480.

CREPE DE CHINE, 68 pick, 87½c.; georgene, 90c. Spring 9261.

DELHI, Pakan, Tricotines at reasonable prices. Farragu: 2648.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in wool Jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress and Costume Mfg. Co., 56 West

KAPLAN BROS.

Thousands of Spring COATS

On racks Strongest Line in Market

$6.75 to $32.50

22 West 32nd Street

L&G

LEVINE & GINSBURG Inc

115-125 West 30th St.

Don't miss the Dress Values at our showrooms—Every new style in Silks, Jerseys and Cottons,

from 10.50 to 25.00 with special Values at $13.50

Stock always on hand.

DRESSES

Buy Rosebud Cotton Dresses—and Buy Them Now!

A big cotton dress season is coming. Shipment will be uncertain, merchandise will be scarce.

Prepare your stocks early and place your order with the house that can fill it most efficiently and satisfactorily.

Rosebud Mfg Company

QUALITY MERCHANDISE ROMANCE OF PRODUCTS

37 West 26th Street • New York

AMERICAN GIRL COATS

for CHILDREN and JUNIORS

For trim and dainty models, original style features, smart fabrics, good workmanship and good value, see the new spring line of American Girl Coats at our showrooms.

For Children and Juniors

H. Goldwater & Co.,

36-46 W. 25th St., N. Y.

Mary's Dresses

STYLED for girls, young women and women who want to appear young. Priced for merchants who must meet keen competition. Serges, $6.75 up; silks, $6.75 up; cottons, $2.50 up. Worth seeing!

Henry Hunvald

115 West 27th St., New York

COTTON FABRICS Off Price

R. SERIL & CO., 486 B'way, N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALTOONA—Kline Bros.; J. A. Baird, notions, toilet, fancy goods; 23 East 26th.

ANNISTON, Ala.—Ullman Bros.; L. Ullman, clothing, millinery; Monterey.

ATCHISON, Kan.—Miss Kolsch, ready-to-wear; 44 E. 23d.

ATLANTA—Ginsburg, Kairshon & Ginsburg; F. L. Ginsburg, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

ATLANTA—Yudelson Dept. Store; S. Yudelson, furn. goods, clothing; Miss S. Yudelson, ready-to-wear; Navarre.

BALTIMORE—L. Lowenthal & Sons; H. Lowenthal, women's ready-to-wear; L. Lowenthal, carpets; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; F. A. Howard, shoes; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Thanhouser & Weiller; S. P. Thanhouser, rompers; 1,261 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Lauer & Co.; L. F. Lauer, upholstery goods; Marlborough.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BANGOR, Me.—Lyford & Woodward; C. E. Woodward, furn. goods; Imperial.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—D. Klein, women's garments; Holland House.

BAY CITY, Mich.—S. P. Skoff & Co.; S. J. Skoff, rugs; Union Square.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Pizitz Carpet Co.; L. Pizitz, carpets; 1,161 Broadway.

BISBEE, Ariz.—Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Co.; Miss N. Hoban, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Mr. Crossley, silks, dress goods; 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, linens, silks, velvets; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; F. Collins, dry goods, silks, wash goods; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, women's suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss L. Haughey, misses' suits; Miss F. Pillsbury, corsets; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Miss R. G. Karp, cotton, silk waists, sweaters; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—Donovan & Co.; C. H. Foulk, furniture; 116 W. 32d; Grand.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 E. 26th.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. — Smith-Murray Co.; Mr. Thompson, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Gardner & Seaton; I. Seaton, women's ready-to-wear; Brostell.

BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mr. Weymouth, millinery; 230 5th Av.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. A. Brost, notions, toilet, leather goods, buttons, trimmings; 1 West 37th.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; P. H. Goldberg, jobs skirts, (basement); 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. D. Tate, suits, costumes; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Wineberg, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—M. Goldberg, clothing; Grand.

CHICAGO—Lederer Co.; E. Fitzpatrick, domestics; 1,183 B'way.

CHICAGO—Kahn's Fair; L. G. Kahn, furn. goods; Breslin.

CHICAGO—J. K. Hammerman, women's garments, children's, infants' wear; Grand.

CHICAGO—The Fair; G. F. Williams, jewelry, leather goods; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; T. Chambers, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear, petticoats; 72 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; J. Rooke, boys' clothing, woolens; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; H. H. Bailey, engraving supplies; 115 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—Abe Bloch & Co.; H. Bloch, J. Bloch, woolens; 229 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—Globe Tailoring Co.; W. H. Rosenthal, trimmings; 215 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—The McAlpin Co.; H. E. Richardson, sweaters; 21 East 26th.

CINCINNATI—The Fair Store Co.; H. Alexander, piece goods; 23 East 26th.

CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Hirschl, children's, juniors' coats; Miss Vincent, waists; Mr. Kaplan, wolf, foxes, fur coats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; Miss H. Block, dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, dresses, skirts; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; F. C. Hofmayer, domestics, dress goods, silks, basement; 470 4th Av.; Brostell.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnebly, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; Miss M. Eckstein, ribbons, handkerchiefs; 230 5th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Graves Cloak House; Mrs. E. R. Graves, Miss J. E. Nessmith, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses, millinery; Breslin.

CORSICANA, Texas—J. M. Dyer D. G. Co.; Miss K. Vaughan, millinery; 1,182 B'way.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; J. K. McMahan, dress goods, silks; 19 East 24th.

DALLAS—Titche-Goettinger Co.; W. E. Lemmon, rugs; 1,150 B'way.

DERBY, Conn.—Howard & Barber Co.; F. F. Abbott, rugs; 103 Grand.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; S. K. Skillings, furn. goods; 351 4th Av.; Imperial.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss M. Jackson, sweaters, bathrobes; 116 West 32d.

DETROIT—Godfrey & Hollihan; Miss N. E. Hollihan, infants' wear, corsets; Latham.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; L. Neubrik, toys, china, traveling goods; 116 W. 32d.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—Phelps-Dodge Mercantile Co.; Mrs. Smith, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

ENNIS, Texas—Allen; Mrs. P. V. Allen, dry goods; Breslin.

ERIE, Penn.—Erie D. G. Co.; Miss E. Bowers, millinery; 432 4th Av.

EUREKA, Cal.—J. F. Hink & Sons Co.; H. B. Daly, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

FORT DODGE, Iowa—J. M. Mendelson, coats, suits; Wolcott.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Leader Dept. Store; M. D. Marks, general mdse.; Grand.

FORT WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert, coats, suits; 1,150 Broadway; Aberdeen.

FREMONT, Ohio—Lamode Cloak House; G. D. Johnson, women's, children's ready-to-wear; Latham.

FREMONT, Ohio—La Mode; G. D. Johnson, ladies' ready-to-wear; Latham.

FRESNO, Cal.—Wonder Cloak and Suit Co.; B. Kass, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

FROSTBURG, Md.—G. Stern, notions, millinery; Cumberland.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—C. Marks & Co.; C. Marks, ready-to-wear, hosiery, gloves; Broadway Central.

GRAND RAPIDS—The Stern Co.; H. Stern, jobs coats, Spring coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

GREENBERG, Ind.—G. K. Magee; R. J. Magee, dry goods; Imperial.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—J. B. Wharton Co.; J. B. Wharton, dry goods; Park Av.

HAMMOND, Ind.—E. C. Minas Co.; Miss L. Moyer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—The Spot; J. H. Brenner, furn. goods, women's wear; Breslin.

HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, H. T. Boyer, linens, white goods; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; Miss H. Sellers, laces, trimmings; Miss Roulston, ladies' wear; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; F. W. Lamkins, domestics; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—L. S. Goldschmidt Co.; J. P. Atkins, ladies' garments, muslin underwear; Manhattan.

HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; T. H. York, men's furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson Co.; Mr. McKeever, linens; 230 5th Av.

HENDERSON, N. C.—Watkins Dept. Store; E. G. Watkins, clothing, furn. goods; Imperial.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—E. Lewis & Son; A. Lewis, shoes; Miss Lewis, ladies' ready-to-wear; A. Kantrowitz, men's wear; Grand.

HOLDREGE, Neb.—B. F. Johnson Co.; L. T. Johnson, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; J. H. Hays, basement ready-to-wear; Miss M. Lewis, misses', children's wear; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—Eclipse Mercantile Co.; J. J. McCarthy, general merchandise; Imperial.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Benedict, Pollak & Co.; C. V. Phelps, piece goods; 377 Broadway; Flanders.

JOLIET, Ill.—A. Brinn, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway; Longacre.

KANSAS CITY—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; Miss K. Finnegan, laces, embroideries; 230 5th Av.

KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; G. H. Glenn, men's furn. goods; Mr. West, perfumery, notions; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, children's white, colored dresses, children's coats; Mrs. H. Mintun, children's dresses; 7 West 22d.

KEENE, N. H.—W. P. Chamberlain Co.; F. H. Demers, ready-to-wear; Park Av.

KOKOMO, Ind.—Kokomo D. G. Co.; I. Schnewind, millinery, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

LANSING, Mich.—Simons D. G. Co.; M. Simons, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—B. Kravetz & Sons; B. Kravetz, L. Kravetz, men's, women's, children's ready-to-wear, furn. goods; 38 W. 23d; Breslin.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Robinson's; L. O. Robinson, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. Bacon & Sons; F. Schmitt, laces, rugs; 25 E. 26th.

MARION, Ohio—Frank Bros. & Co.; G. Frank, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

MEMPHIS—Levy Bros.; L. E. Levy, coats, suits, dresses; 303 5th Av.; Aberdeen.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Caulkins & Post Co.; F. L. Caulkins, carpets; Cumberland.

MILWAUKEE—B. E. Heller Co.; B. E. Heller, millinery, 1,161 B'way.

MILWAUKEE—E. A. Schuster Co.; C. D. Odell, laces, hdkfs., trimmings, neckwear, gloves, ribbons; 404 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Bannon & Co.; F. W. Rowland, men's, women's ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

MINNEAPOLIS—E. D. Atkinson Co.; W. F. Rossocker, suits, dresses, basement; 100 West 32.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. S. Donaldson, representing; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Root & Hageman; Miss I. Hymes, waists; 1,170 Broadway; Breslin.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. D. Lipsy, Miss Bartell, jobs ready-to-wear, basement; 230 5th Av.

MINOT, N. D.—McCoy Dept. Store; Miss M. D. Berry, women's neckwear; 1,170 B'way.

MISSOULA, Mon.—D. J. Donohue Co.; Miss C. Powell, women's ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Dosser Bros.; D. S. Dosser, general merchandise; Miss J. Haake, ladies' wear; Flanders.

MT. PLEASANT, Texas—C. O. Lide, ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.

NASHVILLE—Joseph's; Miss F. Estes, laces, neckwear; Collingwood.

NASHVILLE—Cain-Sloan Co.; Miss V. Seabright, corsets, muslin underwear; Breslin.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; M. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; M. J. Allderige, notions, jewelry; E. C. Mackie, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.

NEW ORLEANS—F. S. Kaufman, millinery; Elks Club.

NORFOLK, Va.—Smith & Welton; J. Roy, rugs; Imperial.

NORWICH—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; L. R. Porteous, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

OGDEN, Utah—W. H. Wright & Sons Co.; Miss M. Conroy, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Kerr D. G. Co.; V. H. Boettscher, ready-to-wear; 1,150 Broadway.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; E. E. Rewick, notions, hdkfs., leather goods; 1,150 B'way; Prince George.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Miss Kohn, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,261 Broadway.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; W. E. Maloney, cloaks, sweaters, muslin underwear; 48 Leonard.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Baldauf-Rosenblatt Co.; Miss N. Ryan, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.

PARA, Ill.—Boston Underselling Store; R. Carp, ladies' ready-to-wear; 1,182 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Lustig, silk, serge dresses; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Korman, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Sure Fit Dress Co.; H. Moyer, dress goods; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA—Gottfried-Weiss Co.; W. Weiss, L. Gottfried, woolens, trimmings; Union Square.

PHILADELPHIA—J. F. Dittman & Co.; J. F. Dittman, manufacturer coats, suits; 2 W. 33d.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; E. Bohn, leather goods; D. S. Scott, garnishing goods; B. F. Montague, gloves; Broadway and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA — John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, coats, suits; B'way and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Fischer & Co.; H. Fischer, woolens; Aberdeen.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; J. M. Winters, dresses; 116 West 32d.

PITTSBURG — Kaufmann Dept. Store; L. Schwartz, underwear; M. E. Lautman, Miss Missbach, ribbons; J. Glaser, shoes; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH — Kaufmann & Baer Co.; B. Klein, men's hats, caps, umbrellas; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Keystone Cloak and Suit Co.; R. Levenson, coats, suits; Imperial.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; C. Capner, coats, suits, dresses; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.

POCATELLO, Idaho—W. A. Jones D. G. Co.; Mrs. N. Harton, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. Outlet Co.; L. Samuels, general merchandise; 116 W. 32d.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—New England D. G. Co.; L. Schoenberg, dress goods, silks; B'way Central.

PUEBLO, Col.—S. Bernheimer, millinery, ladies' ready-to-wear; Flanders.

RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; S. Weisberger, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

RICHMOND, Va. — Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, coats, suits, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—S. Crowell & Son; L. Crowell, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

ROCHESTER—Duffy-Powers Co.; Mrs. Kenney, waists; 470 4th Av.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, blankets, linens; C. D. Ottman, leather, fancy goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; D. A. Williams, ribbons; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—H. C. Cohn Co.; H. C. Cohn, tie silks; 200 5th Av.

SALUDA, N. C.—L. L. White & Co.; J. W. Pitts, notions; millinery; Miss E. E. Ramey, millinery; Churchill.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Washer Bros.; Mr. Roos, men's clothing, furn goods; 1,150 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—Selig Bros.; P. Selig, woolens, trimmings; 18 Washington Place.

SAN FRANCISCO—Armond Carlieau, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Ballard & Brockett; F. C. Ballard, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Brostell.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Appleton & Co.; Mr. Appleton, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.

SAPULPA, Okla.—Katz Dept. Store; L. J. Katz, ready-to-wear; Bristol.

SCRANTON—Scranton D. G. Co.; H. Ehrlich, coats, suits, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seattle D. G. Co.; P. W. Phibbs, silks, dress goods; 225 4th Av.

SEATTLE—"Bon Marche"; B. F. Tully, jobs children's coats, dresses, women's waists, basement; 230 5th Av.

SHARON, Penn.—Anspach & Meyer; A. Anspach, C. Meyer, coats, suits, dresses; 72 Madison Av.

SHERMAN, Texas—Mason-Brackney Co.; H. D. Brown, notions, ready-to-wear; New Strand.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—T. S. Martin & Co.; J. Moffatt, furniture; Brostell.

SOMERSET, Ky.—The Fair; R. Harkins, ladies' ready-to-wear; Grand.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—M. J. Fedesman & Co.; L. G. Federman, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, furn. goods, gloves, corsets, millinery, underwear; 230 5th Av.

STAUNTON, Va.—Crowell & Sachs; S. J. Sachs, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—John S. Brittain D. G. Co.; P. P. McDivitt, notions; 320 Broadway.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall D. G. Co.; Miss Ed. Ramsbacher, coats, suits; 1,261 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. H. A. Schultz, women's neckwear; 116 West 32d.

ST. LOUIS—S. A. Rider Jewelry Co.; M. Waxman, glass beads, hair nets; 31 Union Square, Room 301.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. C. Fuller, women's suits; 116 West 32d.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Lindeke, Warner & Sons; blankets, flannels, broadcloths; 395 B'way.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Woodhull, Goodale & Butt; C. B. Smith, piece goods; 200 5th Av.

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Gbildberg & Lewis; Mrs. M. T. Smith, coats, suits, waists; 1,161 Broadway; Marlborough.

TERRE HAUTE—A. Herz; Miss B. M. Ballard, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.

TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; A. C. Birk, carpets, rugs; 23 East 26th.

TROY, N. Y.—H. H. Butler; C. M. Adelman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

UTICA, N. Y.—H. D. Pixley & Sons; W. E. Lewis, furn. goods; Manhattan.

WACO—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. McCann, ready-to-wear; 19 East 24th.

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Hanger & Thompson, T. M. Hanger, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

WALTON, N. Y.—C. N. Rochensies, dry goods; Grand.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eiseman Brothers; J. Eiseman, dry goods; New Strand.

WATERLOO, Iowa—Waterloo Skirt and Garment Co.; G. N. See, mfr. petticoats, wrappers; Breslin.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Woodward & Lothrop; J. O. Mogue, housefurn. goods; 334 4th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Mann, Sons & Co.; Miss S. Boxer, veilings, ribbons; 432 4th Av.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Rockwell & Forrester; R. Forrester, ready-to-wear; Grand.

WICHITA—Cohn-Hinkel D. G. Co.; M. Crueson, china, toys, housefurnishing goods; 1,239 B'way.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—J. H. Rehder & Co.; A. Alligood, silks, linens, notions, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Breslin.

WILMINGTON, Del.—W. P. Jorde & Co.; W. P. Jorde, women's knit, muslin underwear, hosiery, waists, skirts, neckwear; Arlington.

WILMINGTON—R. Topkis's Sons; C. Topkis, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

WOONSOCKET—Harris & Mowry Co.; M. J. Cossette, domestics, silks, dress goods; 404 4th Av.

WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Elias, men's, women's ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; Mrs. M. L. Martin, millinery; 404 4th Av.; Brostell.

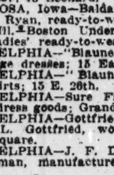
WORCESTER, Mass.—M. G. Barberian & Co.; M. G. Barberian, clothing, furnishing goods; Breslin.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; Miss Hickey, misses', children's dresses; Mrs. M. F. Parsons, negligees, knit underwear; 230 5th Av.

YORK—J. McLean & Sons; W. Ottomiller, mens furn. goods; 482 4th Av.

F. F. Models

FULL FORM



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THE GBG

MFG. CO., INC.

Cordially invites you to visit their Spring collection of distinctively modelled popular-priced SUITS and COATS at their showrooms.

15 EAST 26TH ST.

GINSBERG BROS.

3-5-7 West 35th Street

Showing Complete Spring Line of

DRESSES WAISTS

Stock on hand for immediate delivery

Wire us your order for

Serge Dresses

any quantity, popular price, delivery 24 hours—or call for a careful inspection. Declared by buyers to beat any in the market.

$6.75 to $13.75

BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG

120-125 West 27th Street, New York City

BELTS for Women and Children

"S. & S." present more distinctive Novelties this year than ever before.

Staples at Lowest Prices!

SLOTE & SCHAFFER

"The BELT HOUSE of New York"

49-53 E. 21st St. New York City

FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMISSION SALESMAN

—to sell a high-grade domestic line of dolls. Apply by letter only, describing yourself and giving references and full particulars of territory you have been covering, lines you have been and are now selling, etc. No consideration to applications without such information. Address B. S., Room 1106, 95 Madison Avenue.

Factory Gas Heaters FOR SALE

22 West 26th St., 5th Floor.

LADIES' MISSES' COATS--SUITS IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

SUIT No. 2660

Men's Wear Serge, Peau de Cygne lined throughout.

EXTRA SPECIAL $12.75

D. M. JONAS,

3 EAST 28TH ST., N. Y. MAD. SQ. 6985

She Leads You To Our New Home 29-35 West 32nd St. & 30-34 West 33rd St.

Where Live Wires in Juniors, Misses & Ladies Suits & Coats are Shown in Unbeatable Values

Style No. 733

Here is the all-wool serge suit that is leading the field. Colors, Navy, Copen, Tan—also in assorted checks. Sizes 13 to 19; 36 to 42.

Price, $8.75

29-35 West 32nd St. and 30-34 West 33rd St.

Irving Finkelstein

The House of Live Wires

I. M. OSHINSKY

after February 5th will be established at

122-130 West 27th St.

NEW YORK CITY

where he will manufacture a line of stylish

COATS

for the Junior, the Miss, and the Lady, at popular prices.

For many years Mr. Oshinsky believed that costs should be based on volume of sales, and that an organization built on volume could offer better styles and bigger values than any house anywhere together with lower prices and quicker deliveries.

Temporary Showroom

HOTEL BRESLIN

B'way at 29th St. Room 910

"The Immediate Delivery Coat House"

Styles that are always right for your popular priced

COATS $4.50 to $22.50

Thousands of coats always in stock

SIEGEL & BARNETT Inc.

1237-1239 Broadway (31st St.) New York

"Crepe Juliette"

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE

is a *Georgette*, absolutely pure dye, not weighted, making it absolutely **indestructible** and **washable**.

WHEN BUYING DRESSES OR WAISTS, ASK FOR IT.

NONE BETTER MADE IN AMERICA

CONTINENTAL SILK MILLS

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

95 MADISON AVENUE - - - NEW YORK

We are now showing our elaborate range of POPULAR PRICED

COATS & SUITS

Juniors, Misses, Stouts and Out Sizes

In our beautiful new Show Rooms.

Mutual Garment Co.

16-18-20 West 32nd St. New York

The Leading Sweater House

COHEN BROS.

16-18-20 West 32nd St. New York

Are now showing their immense lines of

Fibre, Thread Silk, Shetland & Zephyr

SWEATERS

For Spring and Fall Delivery

The most elaborate range of models ever shown by any manufacturer.

It's the *value* to *you*—not the profit to us that makes Herman Coats the talk of the market.

See them in our showrooms today.

Come early.

HERMAN CLOAK CO.

The Big Popular Priced Coat House Girls to Ladies

1333 BROADWAY at 36th St. NEW YORK

We'll Get You Yet!

Mr. Manufacturer—provided you appreciate quality, variety, style, service, and VALUE in

Cotton Fabrics of Merit

Dreyer-Nathan

611-21 Broadway, New York.

A Discovery

that changed style from a mirage to an actuality for every stout woman. Come in and grasp the big idea that made possible the

Sveltline REVELATION

In Corsets, Suits, Coats, Skirts, Waists, Underwear and Costumes.

On Living Models

For dealers and representatives only. We have no merchandise to sell—only a highly profitable principle.

Associated Stylish Stout-Wear Makers, Inc., 47 West 34th St., 32nd Floor. Opposite Hotel McAlpin.

SMITH BROS.

130-32 W. 25th St.

The Immediate Delivery House

Silk, Serge, Jersey

DRESSES

Our Spring line is brimful of wonderful values. See them to-day.

SKIRTS

BEST NOVELTY LINE IN THE CITY

151 Different Kinds of Silks and Other Desirable Novelties. PRICES RANGE from $2.87 to $13.50

GOLDSTEIN CO.

The Immediate Delivery Skirt House

43-45-47 West 24th St., New York.

SKIRTS $3.25 No. 242

Silk Satin Stripes all shades

ITZKOWITZ BROS., Inc.

245 Seventh Ave., Cor. 24th St.

ITZKOWITZ BROS., INC.

SEE OUR SPECIAL TAFFETA SKIRT No. 500 at 3.75 NET.

SKIRTS

OUR SPRING LINE OF NEWEST MATERIALS NOW READY. WIDE RANGE OF PRICES.

245 SEVENTH AVE., Cor. 24th St.

THE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY COAT AND SUIT HOUSE of BIG VALUES

Worsted Whipcord Suit, Worsted Serge Suit, $6.75

American Woolen Co. all wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lined, $11.50

Complete line of coats and suits from $4.75-$18.50.

BENJAMIN MARTIN,

22 West 27th Street.

COTTON FABRICS

Chuck, Davis & Co.

13-15 West 20th St., New York

SCOUT OUTFITS

Military Equipment for Boys.

J. EMIL DRYFOOS & SON,

5-11 University Place.

HA-KU-RA SILK WAISTS

Special heavy Georgettes at $27 dozen are among the many features which place the Ha-Ku-Ra spring line almost beyond competition.

Crepe de Chines $27 to $42 dozen. Georgettes $27 to $42. Habutai $18 to $27. Tub Silks $24 to $27. Satins $36.

See the complete line to-day.

HANEY-KUTTNER & RAAB

JUNIPER & VINE STS. PHILADELPHIA

1170 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Monarch Saves You 20%

By Eliminating Selling Expenses
By Reducing Overhead
By Figuring Minimum Gross Profits

MONARCH DRESSES

are better than ever. Monarch prices are lower than ever. See the line to-day.

Monarch Dress Co.,

6 W. 32d St., New York

TAFFETA DRESSES

ALL COLORS

TIP TOP DRESS CO.

134 WEST 37th

SILK and SERGE DRESSES

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

$6.75 AND UP.

PIONEER LADIES' GARMENT CO.

6-8 West 32nd St.

PERL MARK DRESSES

In Silks and Serges

$12.75 to $22.50

Immediate Delivery from Stock

MARK PERLMAN

25-29 West 31st Str. New York.

DRYFOOS Silk Petticoats

"At Home in Best Stores"

131-137 W. 35th St., N. Y.

PHONE GREELEY 397

Army & Navy

Officers' Dispatch Cases, Bedding Rolls, Clothing Rolls, Silk Hat Cords, Sheep Lined Army Coats, Uniforms.

Universal Trading Co.

220 Fourth Ave. New York City.

Keep Him Fit—comfy Kit

Most Complete KIT on the Market Nationally Advertised

We also Manufacture a Full Line of ARMY Regulation Style PUTTEES LEGGINGS

NATHAN NOVELTY MFG. CO. $4.50 Brooks St. N.Y. Factory Astoria L.I.

Tweed & Silk Rubberized Coats

Wool & Tweed Auto Coats

Novelty Rain Coats

34 West 27th Street

HOLLSTEIN, YOUNG & CO.

WOOLA FABRICS

HENRY GLASS & CO.

44-46-48 White St.

MILITARY UNIFORMS

of Every Description.

U. S. UNIFORM CO.,

93 Fifth Ave., New York.

Our Spring Line for 1918 of CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES Is NOW READY.

Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 W. 20th St.

Shoe, Army, Leggin Laces, Shoe Cord

North American Sales Co., 398-8 Broadway, N. Y. Manufacturers' Agents.

There are unusual
Inducements to Investors
to purchase some of the best
Short Time Bonds and Notes
because of the very liberal income returns to be obtained from such investments.
Circulars on request
Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co.
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

Five Opportunities in Public Utility Bonds
Public Utilities stand third in the coal priority order of the Fuel Administrator
PUBLIC UTILITIES are a powerful factor, both directly and indirectly, in the prosecution of the war.
Their efficiency and prosperity are indispensable to communities at all times. They are the arteries which feed our present-day development.
There are five public utility bond issues of unusual attractiveness, yielding from 6.00% to 6.63%, to which we invite your special attention.
Send for Circular AG-153
The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York
Bonds Short Term Notes Acceptances

Municipal Bonds Yielding 5%
City of Asheville, N. C.
Maturities 1920-1937
Port of Seattle, Wash.
Maturities 1943-1945
Whitley, Ky.
Maturity 1920
Ask for complete information
E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

Canadian Government & Municipal Bonds
Yield 5½% to 6½%
Principal and interest payable in New York
Send for Circular A-63
Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Tilney, Ladd & Co.
Railroad Bonds
New York

Legal Investments, and Exempt from All Taxation in the State of New York.
CITY BONDS
New Rochelle, N. Y. 5s
May 1, 1922-1926, inclusive.
Mount Vernon, N. Y. 5s
Jan. 2, 1922-1928, inclusive.
Prices to yield 4.60% income
Descriptive circular on above and various other issues sent on request.
H. A. KAHLER & CO.
135 Broadway, New York
Telephone 7251—Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Irregular, with Specialties Gaining—Further Decline in Government Bonds.

With the Steel dividend meeting out of the way, interest in the stock market yesterday returned again to some of the less active issues in which satisfactory gains were made on relatively small dealings. The market was fairly broad and active, but dealings were desultory outside of half a dozen industrials. Steel common opened up nearly a point from Tuesday's close, but ended the session with only a small gain. Strength was more pronounced in People's Gas, Ohio Cities Gas, General Motors, and Distillers. On the whole, the failure of the public to follow up the rise in Steel which preceded the dividend meeting proved disappointing to the professionals, and plainly emphasized the indifference which has persisted in spite of frequent efforts to attract attention to the opportunities in the stock market.

The most disappointing feature of the day's market activities was the continued weakness in the United States bonds. All three of the Liberty Loan issues made new low records on the Stock Exchange, the conversion 4s breaking through 98 on the final sale. The Street is greatly puzzled as to the manner in which Secretary McAdoo will attempt to handle another loan without increasing the interest rate to 4½ per cent., a step which he is loathe to take. The suggestion that the real purpose back of the proposed formation of the War Finance Corporation is to supply an agency for stabilizing prices of outstanding Government loans has not received much consideration in financial circles. The more thoughtful discussion which Secretary McAdoo's newest measure received yesterday led to general criticism against the extent of the powers delegated to the Secretary himself. As discussed in conferences which preceded the announcement the bill was not expected to provide for a board so closely controlled by one man, nor was it understood that the new corporation would be authorized to unload $4,000,000,000 of notes upon the banks. The reception of the bill by leaders in Congress has led to the hope that the objectionable features will be removed before it reaches its final form.

Steel trade publications emphasize the unhappy condition to which attention has been called at frequent intervals since the piling up of transportation difficulties. The Iron Age points out that the whole industry has been demoralized by bad weather conditions until there is today little trace of the old aspect in the markets or in plant operation. Fresh storms and continued cold have largely defeated plans for lifting freight blockades, with the result that operations at the steel centres will be impeded for some days to come. The transportation problem has grown worse rather than better, despite the relief afforded in some localities by the Garfield closing order. Attention was called yesterday to the serious consequences which must result if grain accumulated for the Allies is not soon brought from the interior to ships which have been provided for its removal.

Although the amount involved is small, considerable interest was aroused yesterday by the emergency financing undertaken by the Baltimore & Ohio through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. In order to meet obligations contracted before the Government took over the railroads this company has borrowed $8,000,000 from a number of banks for a period of only six months. The Pennsylvania similarly has been a large borrower without increasing its funded debt. Obviously, the railroads are taking this unusual step only because of the uncertainty which now attends the plans of the Administration for financing railroad needs or making it possible for them to meet their own requirements.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Gilt-Edged Securities Inactive Owing to Sale of War Bonds.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The stock market was steady today. Gilt edged securities were inactive, owing to the tank campaign for the sale of war bonds. Weakness in Spanish issues was the feature in the foreign section.

Shipping shares were mostly firmer, and in mines attention was directed to Rhodesians and also a few speculative tins at improving values. In oils only the low-priced stocks were wanted, while iron industries were active and higher.

There was a large turnover in money and discount rates were firm.

Trading Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Trading was heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 27 francs 75 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 15½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 88 francs 70 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Renewals	4
Low	3½	Last	3½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATLS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5%	Sixty days	5
Ninety days	5%	Ninety days	5
Four months	5%	Four months	5
Five months	5%	Five months	5
Six months	5%	Six months	5

Send for Circular A-63

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3½@4¼
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4 @4¼
Net eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@3¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	3¾
4 to 6 months	3¾@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7535	$4.7525	$4.7535	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.72	5.72	5.72	..
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	..
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	..
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665	London	$4.7535	$4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.72	5.70
	China—		
	Hongkong	72.25	72.75
	Peking	110.50	110.75
	Shanghai	103.50	101.75
19.30	Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20	Holland	43.75	44.00
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	35.00	35.50
	Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826	Italy	8.59	8.57½
49.85	Japan—		
	Kobe	51.75	52.00
	Yokohama	51.75	52.00
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46	Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80	Scandinavia—		
	Stockholm	32.87½	32.37½
	Copenhagen	30.75	31.25
	Christiania	31.37½	32.37½
19.30	Spain	24.18	24.25
	South America—		
	32.42 Rio	26.50	26.60
	42.64 Buenos Aires	43.50	44.00
5.1826	Switzerland	4.51¼	4.49¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $400,677,766; balance, $41,826,409; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $5,825,514; Federal Reserve credit balance, $19,328,144.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $10 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 43¼d, off ⅛d; in New York, 86½c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 68½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JAN 30, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	443,487	781,043	644,063
Year to date	12,588,932	16,430,790	17,305,696

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13¼	14	210	Advance Rumely	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½	− ½
28¼	28⅝	300	Advance Rumely pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅝	− ⅜
2½	2¾	400	Alaska Gold Mines	2½	2¾	2½	2½	..
2⅝	2⅞	300	Alaska Juneau	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
19½	19⅝	1,500	Allis-Chalm. Mfg.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
73	73½	100	Allis-Ch. Mfg. pf	74	74	74	74	− ⅝
85	86	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	85	85	85	85	..
77½	78	1,400	Am. Beet Sugar	78½	78½	77¾	78	..
38	38¼	5,700	American Can	37¾	38¼	37¾	38	+ ⅛
89½	91	300	Am. Can pf	90	90	90	90	+ ¼
89½	91	25	Do., odd lot	89⅝	89⅝	89⅞	89⅞	..
71¼	71⅝	2,200	Am. Car & F'dry	72	72¼	71⅝	71⅝	− ⅝
109⅞	110	12	Am. Car & F. pf	110	110	110	110	..
28⅝	30	1,900	Am. Cotton Oil	30⅝	30⅝	29½	29½	− ⅝
54½	54½	400	Am. Hide & L. pf	54⅝	55	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
32⅝	33½	4,800	American Linseed	33	33⅝	32½	33	+ ½
73⅝	74½	1,200	Am. Linseed pf	74	74⅝	74	74	+ ½
56½	57	1,700	Am. Locomotive	57⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57	..
9⅝	10	400	American Malting	10	10	9	9	− ⅛
52	55	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	53	53	52½	52½	+1
81⅝	81⅞	15,350	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82½	82¼	80⅝	81⅜	− ½
60	60¾	300	Am. Steel F'dries	60⅞	60⅞	60	60⅛	− ⅝
105	106	100	Am. Sugar Ref	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	− ⅛
68	68½	200	Am. Sumatra Tob	66	69	63⅝	65¾	− ⅞
104½	104⅝	1,900	Am. Tel. & Teleg	105	105¾	104½	104½	− ⅜
158	162	600	American Tobacco	162	162	161	161	..
95¼	..	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+1¼
47½	48	400	American Woolen	48	48⅝	48	48	..
22½	23	700	Am. W. Paper pf	22	23½	22	23	+2
14½	14½	400	Am. Zinc, L. & S	14⅜	14⅞	14½	14½	..
62¼	62½	9,100	Anaconda Copper	62	62⅜	61⅝	62¼	+ ½
56	54⅝	100	Assoc. Dry G. 2d pf	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	− 2
58½	59	100	Associated Oil	59	59	59	59	..
84½	85	1,000	At., Top. & S. F.	85	85¼	84⅝	85	+ ⅛
80	81	500	At., Top. & S. F. pf	80	80⅝	80	80⅝	− ⅜
8⅝	9	100	Atl., Birm. & At	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
90	91	300	Atl. Coast Line	91	91	90	90	..
104	104½	6,700	Atl. Gulf & W. I	104	103½	103½	208¾	− ⅜
60¼	60¾	300	Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf	60½	60½	60½	60¾	..
61¼	61¾	5,000	Baldwin Locomot	62	62	61	61	− ½
95	98	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	97	97	97	97	+1
50¾	51	1,100	Balt. & Ohio	51½	51½	51	51	− ⅝
78	79	100	Bethlehem Steel	79	79	79	79	− ⅛
76¾	77	16,300	Beth. St. Class B	77¼	77¼	75¾	76⅞	..
90⅛	99⅜	400	Beth. St. 8 p. c. pf sub. rcts. f. p.	99¼	99⅜	99½	99¼	+ ⅛
22⅜	22¾	400	BeathFisheries	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅜
43	45½	900	B'klyn Rap. Trans	44	44¾	43½	43½	−1⅛
110	112	200	Burns Brothers	111	111	111	111	−1
18⅝	19	100	Butte & Superior	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ⅛
37½	38	100	Cal. Packing	38	38	38	38	− ⅛
15	15½	100	Cal. Petroleum	15	15	15	15	..
25	25½	200	Erie 1st pf	25½	25½	25	25	− ⅛
35¼	35½	300	Gaston Wms. & W	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	+ ⅛
130⅞	131½	2,000	General Electric	131½	131½	130½	130⅝	− ⅝
124¼	124⅝	19,900	General Motors	123½	125	121½	124⅛	+4½
82	83¼	400	Gen. Motors pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ⅛
44	45	300	Goodrich (B. F.)	45	45	45	45	..
74	76	100	Granby Consol	75	75	75	75	+1
89½	90	300	Gt. Northern pf	90	90	89⅝	89⅝	− ⅝
27	27¼	800	Gt. N. Cfs. for O. P	27¼	27¼	27	27⅛	− ⅛
88½	91	100	Gulf States Steel	89	89	89	89	− 2
41	44	200	Hartman Corp	42½	42¾	42	42	..
37½	37⅝	400	Haskell & Barker	37¾	37¾	37	37¼	− ½
..	..	100	Homestake Mining	81½	81½	81½	81½	− ½
94	96	100	Illinois Central	95¾	95¾	95¾	95⅝	− ⅛
45	45½	1,500	Inspiration Copper	45¾	45¾	45	45¼	− ⅝
7⅞	8	300	Interboro Cons	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
14⅞	14¾	1,000	Inter. Agricultural	14¾	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
47½	49	900	Inter. Agricul. pf	48¼	49½	48¼	48¼	+1½
118	121	300	Int. Harv. N. J. pf	121	121	119	119	−1½
108	110	100	Int. Harv. N. J. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	− ⅜
24½	24⅝	7,300	Inter. Mer. Marine	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜	24½	− ⅛
91½	91⅝	31,800	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	91	92	89½	91½	+ ⅜
28⅝	29	900	Inter. Nickel	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅛
90½	90½	100	Inter. Nickel pf	85	85	85	85	+3
28	28¼	3,200	Inter. Paper	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ¼
61	63	100	Int. Paper pf. stpd	60	60	60	60	+2
97	102	100	Jewel Tea pf	97¼	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
43½	45	400	Kelly Sprint. Tire	45	45	44½	44½	+ ½
32¾	33	3,800	Kennecott Copper	32⅜	33¼	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
76⅞	77	900	Lackawanna Steel	76¼	77	76¼	77	+ ⅝
113	114	100	Louis. & Nash	113	113	113	113	..
26¾	27½	900	Maxwell Motors	26¾	27	26	27	+ ⅛
22	22½	100	Max. Motors 2d pf	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
90¼	90¾	7,000	Mexican Petroleum	90¼	91	89⅝	90¼	− ⅛
..	..	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	88	88	88	88	..
32½	32¾	900	Miami Copper	32⅝	32¾	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
43½	44	1,500	Midvale Steel	44¾	44¾	45½	43½	− ⅝
8½	10	100	Minn. & St. L. new	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
4½	5	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7¾	9½	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	6¾	7½	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛
21½	22	1,800	Missouri Pacific	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
43⅝	45	200	Mo. Pacific pf	44	44	44	44	− ⅛
68	71	100	Montana Power	70	70	70	70	..
29⅝	30½	100	Nat. Acme	30	30	30	30	..
95	96	200	Nat. Biscuit	95½	95½	95¼	95¼	+2¾
16¾	16¾	200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½	..
43¾	43⅞	1,300	Nat. Enam. & St.	44	44	43¾	43½	..
18⅞	19	300	Nevada Con. Copp	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
19½	21	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	20	20	20	20	..
69⅞	70¼	700	N. Y. Central	70¼	70¼	70	70	− ⅛
13⅝	16	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	14	14	14	14	..
28⅜	29⅜	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	..
19¼	20	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
108	108¾	300	Norfolk & Western	108	108½	108	108¾	+ ⅛
83½	84	200	Northern Pacific	84½	84½	84¼	84¼	− ⅛
65¼	67	200	Nova Scotia S. & C	66½	66½	66	66	+2⅜
39	39¼	16,100	Ohio Cities Gas	37⅝	39¼	37⅝	39⅝	+2¼
42¾	43¼	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	43	43	43	43	+ ⅛
4¼	5	300	Ontario Mining	..	4¾	4¾	4½	+ ⅛
88	90	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	89	89	89	89	..
46	46¼	1,100	Penn. R. R.	46⅜	46	46	46	..
53¼	54	3,000	People's Gas Chi	52	54½	52	54	+3
11⅜	13	700	Pere Marquette	12¼	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	−1
25½	26½	300	Philadelphia Co	26	26	26	26	..
34	35	700	Pierce-Arrow	35	35¼	35	35	− ⅛
90¼	90¾	200	Pierce-Arrow pf	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
46¼	46¾	1,900	Pittsburgh Coal	46¾	46¾	46	46¾	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	3,700	Pittsb. & West Va	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
67⅛	68½	800	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	67	67¼	67	67¼	+ ⅛
18⅜	20	100	Pond Creek Coal	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+1¼
61⅜	62¼	100	Pressed Steel Car	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ½
..	..	200	Pullman Co	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ½
115¼	118	25	Do., odd lot	115	115	115	115	..
51¼	52	500	Railway Steel Sp	51¾	51¾	51¼	51½	+ ½
23½	23⅝	1,200	Ray Con. Copper	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
73½	73¾	3,500	Reading	74⅛	74⅛	73¾	73¾	+ ⅜
76¼	76½	4,225	Rep. Iron & Steel	76½	76½	75¾	76⅝	+ ⅜
95	96	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	94	95	94	95	+ ⅜
75¼	76¼	200	Royal Dutch r	75⅝	75⅝	75½	75½	− ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	200	St. Louis-San Fran	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	− ⅛
..	..	100	Savage Arms	66	66	66	66	+1
8	9	100	Saxon Motor	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
150¼	151½	400	Sears, Roe. & Co	151½	151½	150⅝	151⅝	+ ⅜
17	17½	100	Shattuck-Arizona	17	17	17	17	..
33¼	33⅝	3,300	Sinclair Oil Refin	33¼	33⅝	33	33⅛	..
82½	83	1,000	Southern Pacific	82½	83¼	82⅞	83	..
103	105	25	South P. R. Sug. pf	106	106	106	106	..
22¼	23¼	200	Southern Railway	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	− ⅜
56½	58	100	Southern Ry. pf	56⅝	58¼	56	58	+ ½
51⅝	51⅞	6,700	Studebaker Co	51½	52	50⅝	51¼	+ ⅛
44¼	44⅝	2,000	Stutz Motor	45¼	44⅝	43¼	44⅝	+1⅜
34⅜	35	500	Superior Steel	34⅜	35	34⅞	35	..
17½	17⅝	12,400	Tenn. C. & C	16½	17⅜	16½	17⅛	+1¼
150	150⅜	1,800	Texas Co	151	151¼	149½	150	− ⅜
17½	18⅜	2,000	Texas & Pacific	18	18⅜	18	18	..
19	20	700	Third Avenue	18	19⅜	18	19	+1⅛
54⅞	55	9,100	Tobacco Products	55	55½	54¼	54⅞	+ ½
80⅝	95	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
114	114½	2,700	Union Pacific	114½	115	114	114	− ½
94½	95¼	1,700	United Cigar Stores	94⅝	95¼	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅜
46½	50¼	100	United Drug 1st pf	47	47	47	47	..
122	123	500	United Fruit	121½	122¼	121½	122¼	+1
120¼	120¾	1,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	120½	121¾	120½	120⅝	+1½
55⅞	56	300	U. S. Rubber	56	56	55¾	55⅞	− ⅛
96	97	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	− ⅜
45½	46⅜	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	46	46	46	46	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	300	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	45	45½	45	45½	+2½
98⅞	99⅛	101,300	U. S. Steel	99⅜	99⅞	97⅝	99⅜	+ ⅜
110¼	110¾	300	U. S. Steel pf	110¼	110¾	110	110¾	+ ⅜
81¼	81⅝	2,200	Utah Copper	81⅛	82¾	81	81¼	+ ⅛
13½	14	200	Utah Securities	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
41½	42	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	42	42	41½	41¾	+ ½
99½	101	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	−1½
53	54	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	53	53	53	53	..
41¼	42	400	Wabash pf. A	41¼	41½	41½	41½	..
22½	23	800	Wabash pf. B	22⅜	23	22	23	− ⅛
13¾	14	100	Western Maryland	13⅝	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	− ⅜
51	52	400	Western Pacific pf	50	51½	50	51½	+1
89½	90¾	800	Western Union Tel	90¼	90¼	90	90⅜	−1
40	40½	1,300	Westingh. E. & M	40⅜	40⅜	40¼	40¼	− ⅛
39¾	39⅞	100	White Motors	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅛
17⅝	17⅞	3,900	Willys-Overland	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
34	35	100	Worthington Pump	35	35	35	35	..
58	60	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	60	60	60	60	−1

B. & O. BORROWS $8,000,000.

Places Six-Months Notes with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company borrowed $8,000,000 yesterday on six months' notes placed through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. The loan was absorbed privately by banks and trust companies, and no public offering is contemplated. In effect, the borrowing was in the nature of a time bank loan, being secured by Reading Company stock which the Baltimore & Ohio holds as an investment, and the rate was understood to be approximately the same as six months' time money commands, in the neighborhood of 6 per cent.

The loan was looked upon in the financial district as a significant development of the Government's plan to operate the railroads during the war period. The company needed the money for additional equipment and for construction work, and through the short-term financing avoided the heavier charges which a longer loan would have commanded, at the same time providing funds necessary for the immediate future. When the loan matures it is expected that the Government will be in position either to retire the notes or refund them by a new issue put out under Federal supervision.

It was reported that the Pennsylvania and the Chicago & Northwestern had arranged similar loans of $5,000,000 each at 5¾ per cent. interest. Bankers interested in these properties said the rumor was not correct as to details, and declined to comment on the financial plans of the railroads. It is expected that several carriers whose construction schedules, particularly for military purposes, require new funds will enter the market shortly for loans of short maturities.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	58.58	58.23	58.30	− .27
25 industrials	76.19	75.19	75.63	− .06
50 stocks	67.38	66.21	66.96	− .15

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 30	67.38	66.21	66.96	− .15
Jan. 29	67.63	66.66	67.11	+ .64
Jan. 28	Holiday.			
Jan. 26	66.69	66.16	66.47	− .09
Jan. 25	66.56	65.81	66.38	+ .69
Jan. 24	65.80	65.25	65.69	+ .19
Jan. 23	65.63	65.36	65.50	− .29

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Jan.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	68.38	Jan. 23	64.12	Jan. 15	65.96
1917	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916	91.45	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915	94.88	Jan. 23	60.07	Jan. 2	62.27
1914	75.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	79.97
1913	78.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
1912	78.63	Jan. 3	75.66	Jan. 31	76.62
1911	81.10	Jan. 31	77.37	Jan. 3	80.99

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1918	68.37	Jan. 3	64.12	Jan. 15	66.96
†1917	90.46	Jan. 4	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21

Full Years.

1917	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	75.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	62.90	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jan. 30	77.29	+.20	Jan. 22	76.84	
Jan. 29	77.09	+.27	Jan. 21	76.84	+.04
Jan. 28	Holiday.		Jan. 19	76.80	−.04
Jan. 26	76.82	−.01	Jan. 18	76.82	+.04
Jan. 25	76.83	+.19	Jan. 17	76.78	−.03
Jan. 24	76.64	−.02	Jan. 16	76.81	+.01
Jan. 23	76.72	−.12	Jan. 15	76.80	−.22

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918	77.29	Jan. 30	76.64	Jan. 24	77.29
†1917	80.48	Jan. 20	88.68	Jan. 2	89.17

Full Years.

1917	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.89
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 23	88.64
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2

Thrift Day

Next Monday is Thrift Day. We respectfully suggest to our clients and friends that the use of time, money, and materials so as to assist the Government to obtain goods and services vitally necessary to winning the war is the most prudent economy.

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SHORT TIME INVESTMENTS

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STORMS DEMORALIZE THE STEEL INDUSTRY

Little Sign of a Normal Aspect in Markets or in Plant Operation.

CONDITION WORST IN YEARS

Works in Pennsylvania and All Middle West Are Floundering in Snow Blockade.

The series of blizzards which swept over the Middle Western States during the last week have multiplied the troubles of the iron and steel trade by making transportation conditions worse than they have been in a long period of years. Not only the railroad, but also river carrying facilities have suffered a heavy blow by the continuance of bad weather.

"Iron and steel works of Pennsylvania and all the Middle West are floundering in a snow blockade," says The Iron Age, "worse than any in the last two months of such visitations. The whole industry has been so demoralized that there is today little trace of a normal aspect in markets or in plant operation.

"Chicago is making painfully slow recovery from a nearly complete shutdown, with little hope of decided improvement apart from milder weather and an early Spring. In Western Pennsylvania heavy snows on Monday paralyzed traffic and it took more than twenty-four hours to dig out trains climbing over the Alleghany Mountains. Pennsylvania and Central Western blast furnaces and steel works are operating at from 50 to 75 per cent. of capacity, and there is little prospect of real relief while Winter lasts. Blast furnaces get little coke and what is delivered is so poor that more off iron than standard grades is made. At Connellsville coke ovens 35 per cent. car supply is about the average.

"Fresh storms and cold have largely defeated the plans for breaking freight blockades, and at steel works piled-up stocks of finished product will impede operations for days and in some cases weeks. The scarcity of cars to move product from the mills is thus fully as serious a factor as scarcity of coal and coke. The chief gain from the shutdown order thus far has been in the coaling of vessels at Atlantic ports. A very promising start has been made in releasing thousands of tons of steel and munitions awaiting shipment to American and allied armies.

"War shipments make up 75 per cent. of the current movement in the heavier finished steel lines. It has been surprising, in fact, on how small a part of the output the country has maintained its ordinary consumption in the last two months.

"How large has been the volume of Government fabricated steel work, particularly for the fabricated ship program, is indicated by the 205,000 tons of bookings by bridge and structural shops in December, 14 per cent. above rated capacity. Over one-third of last year's business was done in the last quarter. Two years ago a spurt due to plant extensions gave a total in December, 1915, of 208,500 tons, but general building was not heavily checked then as now."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Evidences of improvement are decidedly spotty, and the worst conditions in many years of river traffic at Pittsburgh have strongly combined with the rail congestion to prolong the heavy loss of production in that district. Snow drifts in the Allegany Mountains have cut off the Connellsville coke region from many blast furnaces. It is estimated officially that operations of open hearth plants in the Greater Pittsburgh and valley districts last week were at 50 per cent. of capacity, and wblast furnace and coke even productions were at 66 per cent.

"While production of merchant pig iron on the whole has improved, restrictions of shipments remain severe. As a result, various furnaces have been piling iron. Another wave of war buying appears to be coming on in finished materials."

U. S. Certificates Oversubscribed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The issue of $400,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness, which closed last night, was heavily oversubscribed, the Treasury Department announced today. The allotments will be made as soon as all subscriptions are reported. The certificates are payable April 22.

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Dec. gross	$688,246	$621,376	$705,024
Net after tax	110,548	136,229	169,109
Sur. after chg.	21,999	51,291	37,293
12 mos. gross	9,164,878	8,794,198	8,779,783
Net after tax	2,227,676	2,324,737	2,296,780
Sur. after chg.	977,467	839,582	821,902

Public Utility.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	$3,740,928	$3,634,246	$106,682
Net aft. tax	894,805	1,685,945	*$228,749
Total income	1,718,330	1,944,255	*225,923
Sur. aft. chg.	768,434	959,027	*190,593
Pass. carried	70,925,644	68,722,910	1,202,734
6 mos. gross	19,989,615	19,023,054	966,561
Net aft. tax	4,574,445	5,844,245	*1,270,242
Total income	8,835,305	10,101,289	*1,265,984
Sur. aft. chg.	3,534,231	4,220,832	*686,500
Pass. carried	374,053,402	365,177,098	9,475,704

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross profits	$11,604,686	$12,481,826	$6,153,706
Taxes	1,800,000		
Insur. res've	306,000	195,000	195,000
Bonus, &c	1,004,005	1,547,275	724,276
Deprec'n, &c.	1,310,478	1,044,893	1,135,197
Net profits	7,671,181	9,693,183	4,079,273
Pref. divs	912,498	912,498	912,498
Com. divs	2,436,523	3,468,636	2,364,115
Surplus	4,322,160	5,274,054	772,660
Prev. surp	11,896,010	6,624,956	5,852,296
P. & L. sur	15,719,170	11,899,010	6,624,956

INLAND STEEL CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings	21,240,783	11,241,046	4,414,139
Other income		124,431	75,885
Total income	21,240,783	11,365,477	4,489,024
Deprec'n, &c	1,799,166	539,241	325,920
Interest	436,549	375,450	381,690
Fed. taxes	5,500,000		
Net profits	10,585,068	10,450,786	3,781,414
Dividends	1,999,820	799,908	599,886
Surplus	8,535,248	9,650,878	3,187,528

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	7.00	7.25	7.12½	7.37½
Spelter	8.00	8.25	8.00	8.25
Antimony	14.00	14.37½	14.00	14.37½
Quicksilver	$125.00		$125.00	
Aluminium	*36.00	38.00	*36.00	38.00
Iron, No. 2X Phila	34.25		34.25	

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	110 0 0	110 0 0
Copper, futures	110 0 0	110 0 0
Tin, spot	297 10 0	297 10 0
Tin, futures	294 10 0	294 10 0
Spelter	54 0 0	54 0 0
Lead	29 10 0	29 10 0

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	15	17	Iron Bloss	45	50
Bay State Gas	10	11	Iron Cap	19½	20
Bagnola	90	1	Jerome Verde	3	72
Emp. Min	0½	10	La. Rose	28	32
Bohemia	85	95	Majestic	28	30
Boston Ely	55	60	Mex. Metals	29	31
Bost. & Mont.	43	45	Mojave Tung.	6	7
Butte & Lon.	10	12	New Baltic	80	1
Butte & Det.	17	20	Nat. Z. & L.	15	17
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	New Cornelia	16¼	16¾
Cimarevas	1	1¼	Nevada Doug.	1	1½
Crown Res	1¾	2	Nixon Nevada	1¼	1½
Con. Arizona	1¾	2	Osceo	30	40
Cortez	10	12	Onondaga	20	25
Champ. Cop.	6	7	Pioneer Con.	57	59
Chief Cons.	2½	2½	Ray Hercules	4½	5
Eagle & B. B.	2	2½	Rilla	1½	2
Earl-Eagle	3	4	S. W. Miami		
Fortuna	5	7	part paid	75	1
Gold Lake	2	4	S. W. Miami		
Gila Cop. Sul.	17	17½	full paid	80	1
Houghton	80	75	Un. Verde Ex.	37	37¾
Hecla Oil	50	60	Victoria Min.	1¾	1¾
Humboldt	60	75	Yukon Gold	1¾	2

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Cleve. & Pitts	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Do Sp. gtd	1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 9
Deere & Co. pf	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 1
Do 1st and 2d pf	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1a
Gen. Chemical	2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Green Bay & W	5	An	Feb. 8	Feb. 5
Do deb. A	5	An	Feb. 8	Feb. 5
Do deb. B	½	An	Feb. 8	Feb. 5
Guaranty Securities	2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 28
Hamilton Mfg	4	SA	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Illinois Traction	¾	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Inland Steel	$2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 7
J. G. White pf	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do Management pf	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Do Engineering pf	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Manomet Mills	$2	Q	Feb. 5	Jan. 29
Do	$2	SP	Feb. 5	Jan. 29
Nashawena Mills	$2	Q	Feb. 5	Jan. 29
Nat. Cloak & S. pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Nonquitt Spinning	$2	Q	Feb.	Jan. 29
Do	$2	SP	Feb. 5	Jan. 29
United Drug 2d pf	1¼	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
U. S. Steel	1¼	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 1
Do	$	2x	Mar. 30	Mar. 1
Do pf	1¾	Q	Feb. 27	Feb. 2

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.20	5.70
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½@5	5.90	5.80
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.00	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.70
Chi. & N. W	1918-'28	4½	5.70	5.00
C., R. I. & Pac	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.00	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.80
Erie R. R.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'36	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Louis. & Nash	1918-'21	5	5.90	5.00
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norf. & Western	1918-'24	5	5.90	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.00
St. Louis S. W.	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'36	5 @6	7.00	6.25
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
Southern Ry.	1918-'34	4½@5	6.60	6.00

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Twenty-five new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $1,647,000, were chartered today. They include:

Lady Duff-Gordon Costume Co., Manhattan, $5,000; F. J. Knorr, C. C. Harper, M. M. Pedlow, Albany.

M. P. Kucsor & Co., Manhattan, drugs, chemicals and medicines, $50,000; M. P. Kucsor, J. Stern, A. P. Larson, 612 61st St., Brooklyn.

Economy Mercantile Corp., Manhattan, chemicals, soaps, laundry, and linen supplies, $100,000; J. Benjamin, I. N. Thurman, D. Gellar, 141 Broadway.

Build a Home Exposition, Manhattan, realty, $30,000; T. W. Knapp, H. W. Bowman, R. H. Sexton, 614 West 135th St.

Circle Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $10,000; P. Miller, B. Lesser, S. Schiffman, 2,060 Mapes Av.

The Allied Furriers Corp., Manhattan, $20,000; M. Neimark, M. L. Rosenstein, C. S. Rich, 154 Lenox Av.

Delton Sales Co., Manhattan, auto and tire business, $10,000; W. J. Wilson, A. Olsen, E. W. Lunsman, 1,922 Broadway.

Marbond Woolen Co., Auburn, $30,000; T. E. Bond, L. and S. Marshall, Auburn.

Mt. Vernon Diecasting Corp., Mt. Vernon, hardwares supplies, $100,000; B. Stahl, J. Dix, N. A. Le Savoy, 911 East 178th St.

S. and G. Machine and Tool Co., Brooklyn, $6,000; G. R. Squires, J. H. Good, E. J. Wick, 1,259 78th St., Brooklyn.

Nitram Realty Co., Bronx, $15,000; J. L. Evans, M. J. and K. E. Grossman, 1,106 Jackson Av.

Namesorg Realty Co., Bronx, $10,000; M. J. and K. E. Grossman, J. L. Evans, 972 Whitlock Av.

Hamilton Transportation Service, Manhattan, $10,000; M. L. Hamlet, P. A. Still, W. H. Wilson, 49 Wall St.

Spiegel's Systems Co. of America, Manhattan, accounting and systematising, $10,000; F. S. Schwinger, J. Schwartzman, J. Spiegel, 311 East 27th St.

Ideal Shirt Factory, Manhattan, $30,000; E. D. Barnett, M. Levy, N. M. Eisenberg, 500 West 175th St.

Lax & Burgheimer Corp., Manhattan, linen and knit goods, $1,000,000; J. W. Lax, J. Burgheimer, H. Bendheim, 416 Fort Washington Av.

Rust Proof Metal Seal Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; A. A. Haskell, I. M. Kats, D. Wallace, 772 St. Nicholas Av.

Mapheim's, Brooklyn, ladies' and children's wearing apparel, $10,000; J. E. Lauber, B. Becerra, R. Weiss, 11 Wall St.

Harlem Auto Trucking Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. Thomas, A. Vliotti, P. Korn, 308 West 84th St.

Bone Dry Lime Corp., Jamestown, $100,000; J. Lamberton, J. C. Dick, A. Davis, Jamestown.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Halestrand Navigation Corp., Manhattan, $300 to $540,000, number of shares of common stock no par value from 100 to 5,406.

Superior Rubber Co., Rochester, $25,000 to $50,000.

Perco Kent Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $350,000.

Hughes & McCampbell, Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Oneida Motor Car Co., Oneida, $10,000 to $25,000.

Old & Wallace, Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Spencer Automobile Repairing and Machine Shop, Brooklyn, $5,000 to $15,000.

Halcomb Steel Co., Syracuse, $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

George Luedere & Co., Manhattan, $200,000 to $400,000.

Bunny Theatre Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $50,000.

Paiso Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $150,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Harlem Heights Realty Co., Manhattan, $25,000 to $21,000.

MERGERS.

Chatham Lumber Co., Brooklyn, with Central Timber Export Co.

Salmon River Power Co., Buffalo, with Niagara, Lockport, and Ontario Power Co.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Germania Bank of the City of New York to Commonwealth Bank.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Irving Brokerage Corp., Manhattan.

Ardenter Mustard and Spice Co., Manhattan.

Alapri Trading Co., Yonkers.

Edward F. Cullen, Manhattan.

Society of Art Collectors, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON Jan. 30.—Charters filed:

South Jersey Sanitary Dairy Co., $125,000; Millville; W. Harold Wright, William Wright, H. Naylor Wright, Millville; Charles I. Lowe, Norristown, Penn.

Hasco Textile Co., Town of Union, $250,000 Ferdinand Klummp, Hackensack; Francis McCauley, Weehawken; Otto Wagner, Town of Union.

J. Cordine & Co., dry goods, Newark; $15,000. J. Cordine, J. F. O'Malley, C. Swenson, Newark.

North American Commercial Corp., Exporting and Importing, Jersey City, $2,000. Robert Wylie, Forest Hills, N. Y.; Samuel G. Meeker, New York; James E. Farrell, New York.

Organic Products and Color Co., dyestuffs, Elizabeth, $50,000. Seymour M. Hermann, Hugo Helburn, New York; Charles B. Rasenbergor, Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Jan. 30.—Charters filed:

The Corporation of Florida, farms, ranches, real estate, $5,000,000; Charles W. Phillips, Harvey Goldstein, Lucy Stengil, all of New York.

Price Leaders of the World Assn., advertising $2,000,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong, of Wilmington.

The Burlington Consolidation Oil and Gas and Coal Co., $1,000,000; Frank W. Acker, Col., Springs, P. B. Sewell, A. K. Wolf, Wichita, Kan.

American Automatic Tire Corp., $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield of Wilmington.

Atlantic Potash Corp., $1,000,000; George W. Morgan, W. I. N. Loft and Frank Jackson of Dover.

Burns Cartridge Mfg. Corp., $500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL STOCK.

New Mexico Central Railroad Co., New York, from $500,000 to $2,500,000.

Carbonitrates Co., Pittsburgh, Penn., from $7,500,000 to $10,000,000.

The Bukednon Corp., New York, from $8,000,000 to $12,000,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Puritan Oil Co., New York, to Puritan Oil and Fuel Co.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat were very moderate at Western points and it was said that the Food Administration was urging farmers to sell more freely. Advices from Liverpool stated that it is expected that the United States will be able to continue shipping wheat and flour at the rate of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels per month and that Canada will continue to ship substantial quantities, while there are prospects of large reinforcements from the Southern Hemisphere.

RYE—The rye market was very strong with prices sharply higher, cash prices being up 12c per bushel to $2.20 cost and freight New York, owing to the very active demand due to the increased requirements for rye flour to substitute for wheat.

CORN.

The principal features in the corn market were the movement and the spot demand. The necessity of moving the corn to market is becoming more and more urgent. The Government realizes the seriousness of the situation, and under direction of Director General McAdoo the railroads are making strenuous efforts to relieve the position. Weather conditions, however, continue abnormally bad, and railroads have never had to struggle against such conditions as have prevailed this Winter. The local cash market was strong; kiln dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.84½, and No. 4 yellow at $1.82½, cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment, subject to embargoes; Argentine corn, $2.10 asked, freight on board, cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February	..	..	..	1.27⅝	..
March	1.27	1.26⅞	1.27	1.27	..
May	1.25¾	1.25	1.25⅝	1.25¼	99⅝

OATS.

After showing a slightly easier feeling early on reports of a less active export demand, the oats market developed renewed strength and made new high records, closing with net gains of ⅝ to 1¼c. Stocks were anxious buyers but found offers limited. Cash prices in the West were firm with premiums somewhat extended and it is evident that the cash demand continues to run ahead of the movement. The local cash market was firm; natural quoted at $1 to $1.02; clipped white, $1.03 to $1.04; standard oats, 96c to $1, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	84¾	83¾	84¾	84	..
March	84¼	82¾	84	82¼	..
May	81¼	79⅝	81¼	81⅛	55⅜

PROVISIONS.

Prices in the provisions market were firm and higher, with light offers and a more active demand. Hog receipts were light, with prices 20 to 25 points higher at the yards. It was said that the Government was in the market and that allotments were being arranged. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000; estimated for today, 35,000. Kansas City received 15,000 and Omaha 14,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	25.45	25.22	25.45	25.02	..
May	25.52	25.35	25.50	25.22	18.57
Ribs—					
January	23.95	23.80	23.95	23.72	..
May	24.72	24.50	24.70	24.50	15.57
Pork—					
January	47.60	47.50	47.60	47.30	..
May	46.90	46.65	46.85	46.40	29.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was dull and featureless, with no sales occurring. The undertone was steady, however, and offers were light. Final prices were net unchanged to 5 points higher. Range of prices:

	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	20.20	20.20
February	20.25	20.20
March	20.30	20.25
April	20.35@20.50	20.30
May	20.25	20.25
June	20.25	....

COFFEE.

The market for coffee futures was again reactionary, with buyers showing less enthusiasm. After opening at declines of 5 to 10 points prices kept within a comparatively narrow range, the market closing at net losses of 1 to 7 points. This, with Tuesday's decline, made a loss of about 40 points from the top of the bull movement reached on Saturday. Much of yesterday's selling was in the form of profit taking and liquidation, and while there were rumors that large Western interests had buying orders in the market for a large block, most of the business was confined to small lots. The Exchange cable from Brazil reported the Rio spot market unchanged. Santos spots 50 reis lower and Santos futures irregular to 100 reis lower to 100 reis higher. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	8.30@8.35	8.37
February	..	..	8.30@8.35	8.37
March	8.45	8.42	8.48@8.50	8.55
April	..	..	8.62@8.63	8.68
May	8.75	8.68	8.74@8.80	8.82
June	..	..	8.88@8.89	8.96
July	8.97	8.90	8.98@9.00	9.03
August	..	..	9.06@9.11	9.14
September	9.20	9.11	9.20@9.22	9.25
October	..	..	9.28@9.30	9.31
November	..	..	9.36@9.38	9.37
December	9.44	9.31	9.43@9.44	9.44

SUGAR.

In refined sugar the situation is beginning to show improvement. Practically all New York refiners have started up their local plants, but some outside of the city have not yet commenced operations. Distribution continues in a moderate way, but about the middle of next month it is believed there will be ample sugar for all requirements. In raw sugar the International Commitee reported purchases of 20,000 bags Cubas, immediate loading, at 4.985c.

The Shipping Board is said to have sufficient steamers to move about 30,000 tons Porto Rico sugar and upwards of 200,000 tons of Cubas during February. With this amount of sugar shipped during the next month it is believed that normal conditions will shortly prevail.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,850 packages. Rather more buying interest and a little firmer market for the choice and fancy fresh table grades, some sales of which were at an advance of ½c. Medium qualities firm but without material change. Quite sharp inquiry for storage butter. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 52@52½c; extras, (92 score,) 51@51½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 48½@50½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 45@48c; thirds, 43½@45c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 54@54½c; extras, 53@53½c; firsts, 49½@52c; seconds, 46½@49c; dairy, firsts, 47c; seconds, 45@46c; thirds, 43@44c; dairy tubs, finest, 50@50½c; good to prime, 48@49½c; common to fair, 43@47½c; renovated, extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 42@44c; lower grades, 40@42c; ladle, current makes, firsts, 39½@40c; seconds, 38c; lower grades, 37½@38½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 35@37½c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 47,700 cases. Market for fresh opened uncertain and easier, with opening sales at 62c on the Mercantile Exchange, but 62½c was afterward freely bid, and, on reports of another severe cold wave in the Northwest, the market strengthened, firsts closing at 62½@63c, with reserved offerings, and little prime stock obtainable under top figure. A car of California whites sold at auction at 64c for No. 1 and 57c for pullets; some private sales of prime stock at 65@66c, rarely a little more for extras. Few storage eggs obtainable, and demand considerably beyond the supply. Sales mostly at 48c downward, but natural value much above that for prime stock. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 65c; extra firsts, 63@64c; firsts, 62½@63c; seconds and poorer, 58@62c; thirds, 55@57c; gathered whites, fine to fancy, 66@68c; ordinary to good, 63@65c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 63@66c; Pacific Coast, 57@65c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 65@66c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 63@65c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Trading, Although Irregular, Is Less Active and Tone Generally Steadier.

The cotton market yesterday, although irregular, was less active and the tone was generally steadier, owing to continued firmness of the spot situation, and the appearance of further trade buying on declines. Demand failed to broaden on advances, and after showing net gains of about 20 to 30 points, prices reacted rather sharply, but closed very steady on a final spurt of covering. Quotations were net 12 points higher to 2 points lower. March contracts were relatively firm on reports that preparations were being made to ship considerable cotton out of the local stock, selling up to 30.52c and closing at 30.30c.

The steadier ruling of the market was attributed chiefly to the continued absence of spot pressure and the firmer technical position following the recent decline in futures. The talk was that a good many contracts had been taken out of the market by trade interests on the recent decline, and that spinners still had considerable cotton on which they would have to fix prices. There was still a good deal of bearish talk around the ring, which was encouraged by reports of increasing fuel scarcity in New England, the difficulties of transportation and other unsettling features, but sellers showed increased caution and smaller offerings rendered the market more sensitive to the moderate demand from trade sources or covering.

The opening was 1 to 9 points higher, and after some irregularity the market worked up to 30.92c for May and 29.61c for July, or about 56 to 57 points above the low level of Tuesday.

The weather map showed no rain in the Southwest, with the forecast for continued dry and colder weather. This may have been a factor on the early advance, but the bullish points chiefly discussed were the disparity between contracts and spot values and claims that a considerable short interest had accumulated during the progress of the recent decline. Little more was heard about the possibilities of Government price-fixing and no fresh light was thrown on the situation in that respect. Exports for the day were 2,028 bales, making 2,428,870 bales so far this season.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
February	30.00	30.50	30.00	30.25 bid	30.12
March	30.30	30.53	30.23	30.30@30.32	30.23
April	..	..	..	29.85 bid	29.81
May	29.82	30.02	29.68	29.77@29.78	29.73
June	..	..	..	29.53 bid	29.55
July	29.42	29.62	29.26	29.35@29.36	29.37
August	..	..	..	29.15 bid	29.17
October	28.04	28.24	27.98	28.03@28.05	28.03
December	27.85	28.00	27.75	27.80@27.82	27.82

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 5 points higher, at 31.55c for middling upland. Southern spot market quotations were as follows: New Orleans, 30¾c; Savannah, 31¼c; Augusta, 30¾c; Little Rock, 31c; Galveston, 30.90c; Memphis, 31¼c; Houston, 30¼c, and Dallas, 30¼c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Wednesday.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts	18,625	15,640	17,103
Exports	2,028	..	26,068
Season's exports	2,428,870	2,306,904	2,734,433
Port stocks	1,406,584	1,437,793	1,377,606
Interior receipts	5,000	11,270	9,985
Int. shipments	9,000	5,981	14,829
N. Y. arrivals	3,855	7,941	1,371
New York stocks	148,324	149,539	151,123

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, quiet; middling, old contract, 10 points lower, at 23.11d. Sales, 2,000; American, 1,000. Imports, 7,000; American, 3,000. Futures opened steady, 5 to 8 points higher; closed quiet, at a net advance of 5 to 9 points. January, 23.64d; February, 23.28d; March, 22.82d; April, 22.51d; May, 22.21d. Manchester: Yarns, dull and unchanged.

$EES GOOD BOND OUTLOOK.

Theodore E. Burton Expects New York to be World's Financial Centre.

Theodore E. Burton, President of the Merchants National Bank, told members of the Bond Club at the monthly luncheon yesterday in the Bankers Club rooms that while financial calculations for the future could not safely be made until the war ended, the outlook for investments was improving.

"I believe there will be an increasing demand for your services in the future," he said. "The industrial operations of the country cannot cease. As time progresses the Treasury Department will recognize the necessity for prompt disbursement to aid all those who are taking part in manufacturing and furnishing articles that are necessary for war, and that is likely to make money easier.

"It is inevitable that the operations of the whole world in the years that are to come are going to centre around this coity. The financial centre of the world, if you go back to remote antiquity, was first at Tyre, then at Carthage, then at Rome, then for centuries at Venice, then it shifted to Amsterdam, then to London, and now it is inevitable that the centre of the world's greatest financial operations will change from the banks of the Thames to the banks of the Hudson. No one can foretell the greatness of this city in its commerce and finance."

Ex-Senator Burton devoted most of his address to the war, reviewing events which led to the conflict and America's part in the struggle.

General Chemical Profit $7,671,181.

The General Chemical Company saved a net profit last year of $7,671,181 from a gross return amounting to $11,604,686, after setting aside $1,800,000 for Government war taxes and making substantial reservations for insurance and depreciation. In 1916 the profit was $2,024,000 larger, although taxes then were much smaller. The surplus for 1917 after dividends had been paid was $4,320,160, and the total surplus was $15,719,170, against $11,399,010 a year before.

FINANCIA

WANTED

Elmira Water Lt. & R. R. 2nd Pfd.
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Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Wanted Offering

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Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

REVIEW and FORECAST
1917-1918

We have just issued our annual Review and Forecast, embracing a full analysis of the events of the past year and a discussion of the probable developments in the investment markets during 1918. This issue should prove of particular value to the investing and banking public. Extra copies are available to subscribers who are interested in our Service. Enclose 5c in stamps for Circular No. 291.

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AMERICA DOMINANT AS BANKING POWER

Increase of Over 50% in Five Years Shown by Controller Williams's Report.

WANTS CAPITAL PROTECTED

Essential to National Safety, He Holds, That Public Utility Corporations Be Kept Solvent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—How the United States has become the dominant banking power of the world is shown in the annual report of the Controller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, presented today to Congress.

Controller Williams estimates the whole banking power of the nation at $37,529,000,000, an increase of more than $14,000,000,000 since the beginning of President Wilson's Administration. Taking the latest estimate of the banking power of the world, placed in 1890 at $15,558,000,000, America's increase alone is nearly equal to the world's combined banking power twenty-seven years ago, and on that basis now two and a half times as great.

National banks of the United States, Controller Williams declares, are stronger, safer, more observant of laws, and more efficiently managed than ever before. Their resources—$18,553,197,000—are by more than $2,000,000,000 greater than ever before and exceed by about the same amount the combined resources of all State banks, private banks, and trust companies. Under three years of the Federal Reserve system national bank resources have increased more than $7,000,000,000.

Attention is called to the decline of earning capacity of public utility corporations and the consequent shrinkage in the value of their securities. The danger, the Controller insists, is a real one, which should stimulate the efforts of Congress and of every patriotic citizen. Upon the efficiency and strength of these corporations, he says, we are largely dependent for speed and success in preparing for and prosecuting the war. With an increase in the cost of labor and of all materials necessary for operation and upkeep, increasing demands are being made upon them for quicker service and greater facilities.

The first and most direct relief to the public utilities corporations can be given, he thinks, by the State public utilities commissions and municipal and local authorities understanding the necessities of war and realizing that the more promptly its burdens are accepted the sooner they will be lifted. He bespeaks forbearance and consideration by the State commissions and municipal authorities, and comments upon the importance of permitting charges for services which "will keep in them the breath of solvency, protect their owners against unjust loss, and give them a basis of credit on which they may obtain the funds with which to meet the strain put on them by the Government's needs." He says that the breaking down of these corporations would be a national calamity.

He also expresses the hope that Congress may give early consideration to some measure to provide, directly or indirectly, for advance of funds on some conservative basis to such of these corporations as need help most urgently, so that they may give adequate service to the Government. The remedy, he concedes, would be unusual—but the times are unusual.

REORGANIZE LOAN CONCERN

Eagle Company Retains Name, but Will Move Offices.

At a meeting of the Reorganization Committee of the Eagle Savings and Loan Company at the law offices of Latson & Tamblyn, 55 John Street, yesterday afternoon the old Eagle Company was dissolved and a new company bearing the same name was established in its place. Shareholders of the old company have the alternative of accepting stock and 4 per cent. bonds in the new company in exchange for their securities at par, or of selling their securities for cash at 66 2-3 per cent. of their par value to the new company. Almet Reed Latson is the attorney for the Reorganization Committee, which is composed of Francis E. Pouch, George E. Kollmyer, and Daniel W. Robertson.

Mr. Eatson said last night that the Eagle Savings and Loan Company had ceased several years ago to operate because of the losses it had suffered from working under a premium system which had been imported from Germany.

"I was called in to unravel the tangle of claims and ligation," he said, "which enmeshed the Eagle Company, and the formation of a new organization which will operate a loan and mortgage business under the business laws, not the banking laws, seemed to be the only plan that was fair to all.

The Eagle Company had offices at 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, but it was announce dthat they would be changed.

WANTS CHEAPER POSTAGE.

Demand from Queens for Uniform Rate Within the City.

Communications have been sent to the members of the Committees on Post Roads and Post Offices of the Senate and House of Representatives by the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, urging their approval of the amendment introduced by Senator William M. Calder, to provide for a postage rate of 2 cents an ounce on all first-class mail mailed in the city for delivery within all of the five boroughs.

The Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce recently adopted a resolution protesting against the discrimination which the postal regulations create by compelling a 3-cent rate of postage on letters mailed to adjoining postal districts of New York City. There are four different postal zones in New York City.

WOOL MARKET IS STRONG.

Prices Have Reached a Balancing Point—Expected to Remain Steady.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"With the indications of a higher cotton price and the possibility of a lower wool price, it is felt that it may be easier to sell all-wool fabrics after the war terminates and less profitable to sell mixture fabrics, because they will not appear attractive in price. Producers of woolen fabrics will have to figure much more carefully upon peace than the producers of cotton fabrics. It is felt that the quotations for raw materials and the demand for goods will have a great influence in the character of fabrics when peace comes.

"The woolen goods market is very strong. The price of wool seems to have reached a balancing point. Small mill conditions change radically, quotations are likely to remain steady.

"The cotton goods market appears stronger than it has been. The relative supply of goods available for ordinary industries is becoming smaller, the costs of production are increasing, and the influence of supply and demand more apparent than it has been up to the present time."

MAYOR SEEKS LOWER TAXES

Nathan Hirsch, Chairman of Committee to Investigate Problem.

Mayor Hylan yesterday appointed a committee representing all boroughs to take up the subject of taxation in conjunction with the Tax Commission for the purpose of relieving the burden on real estate. It is to be called the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and Investigation of Mortgage Loans. Nathan Hirsch was made Chairman and other Manhattan members are William R. Hearst, William B. May, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Bryan L. Kennelly. The Brooklyn representatives are Charles Partridge and Sig Cederstrom, while the Bronx is represented by William C. Bergen, Queens by George J. Ryan, and Richmond by Walter S. E. Hall.

The committee is to investigate institutions and individual money lenders who, Mayor Hylan believes, are unduly oppressing the small owner of real estate by calling mortgages, obtaining excessive rates in case of renewal, and in general "using their power to reduce in value the most valuable asset that the City of New York has."

Bar Liberty Bonds for Tax Paymet.

William H. Edwards, Collector of the Second or Wall Street Internal Revenue Office, said yesterday that correspondence reaching him indicated that many taxpayers had been erroneously advised that liberty bonds would be received in payment of taxes due the United States. Upon advice from Washington the Collector stated that Liberty bonds could not be accepted in payment of such taxes. To accept such bonds for taxes, the Collector said, would defeat the revenue ends.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. WIN.

Court Holds That Raincoat They Made Did Not Infringe Patent.

Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal District Court, in a decision just handed down, holds that Sears, Roebuck & Co. in manufacturing a certain type of raincoat did not violate a patent granted to Bernard I. Fligel. Fligel, a manufacturer of raincoats, brought an infringement action in the local Federal Court because Sears, Roebuck is incorporated here. The decision, which dismissed the suit with costs, is expected to be of interest to the garment trade. It said in part:

"On the whole I think complainants' device is too slight a contribution to the garment industry to indicate any invention, and that even if any invention were involved, the defendant has not infringed." The type of coat involved in the suit has a convertible collar and hood. Munn & Munn and T. Hart Anderson represented the plaintiff and Duell, Warfield & Duell the defendant.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	97¼
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	97¼
2s, coupon, '38, reg	90½	97¼
3s, registered, 1918	90	100
3s, coupon, 1918	90	100
3s, registered, 1940	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	88	88
4s, registered, 1925	104½	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104½	105¼
2s, Panama, '38, coupon.	90	97
3s, Panama, '61, reg	82	86
3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	82	86

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
4½s	July, 1967	95¾	96	95¾
4½s	June, 1965	95¾	96	95¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	95⅞	96¼	95⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957	96	96¼	96
4½s	May, 1957	96	96¼	96
4½s	Mar., 1960-30	89⅝	90½	89½
4½s	April, 1960	89⅝	90½	89⅝
4½s	Mar., 1964	89⅝	90¼	89⅝
4½s	May, 1963	89⅝	90	89⅝
4½s	Sept., 1960	89⅝	90	89⅝
4s	May, 1959	86½	87¼	86½
4s	Nov., 1958	86½	87¼	86½
4s	May, 1957	86½	87¼	86½
4s	Nov., 1956	85¾	86¼	85¾
4s	Nov., 1955	85¾	86¼	84½
4s	Nov., 1936	89	..	89
4s	May, 1919	98½	..	98½
4s	Nov., 1918	99	..	99

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
3½s	Nov., 1954	..	80	..
3½s	May, 1954	77	79	77
3½s	Nov., 1953	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

1924-1931	4.90 4.60 4.90
1921-1923	4.90 4.60 4.90
April, 1920	4.90 4.60 4.90
1918-1919	4.90 4.70 5.00
1940-1953	5.00 4.70 5.00
1930-1939	5.00 4.70 5.00
1922-1929	5.00 4.70 5.00
1919-1921	5.00 4.70 5.00
1918	5.00 4.70 5.00
1940-1953	5.00 4.70 5.00
1920-1930	5.00 4.70 5.00
1918-1925	5.00 4.70 5.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

The action of the Directors of the United States Steel Corporation in maintaining the 3 per cent. extra dividend on the common stock was responded to by the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange at the opening of business. Realizing apparently was invited, this selling bringing about a quite general market reaction. At the same time, the undertone was not at all weak, the recessions in prices generally falling within moderate limits, and in the later dealings prices again improved.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm.	19¾	19¾	19¾
350	Am. Can	38½	37¾	37¾
10	Am.Car & F.	72¼	72¼	72¼
280	Am. Linseed	34½	32¾	33
70	Am. Loco.	57¾	57	57
1,500	Am.Sm.& R.	82⅜	81	81¾
10	Am.Sum.Tob.	65½	65½	65½
800	Anaconda	62⅜	61⅜	62¼
150	A., G.& W.I.	105	105	105
100	B'dwayCent.	60⅜	59½	61¼
250	Balt. & O.	51⅝	51¼	51¼
1,590	Beth. Stl., B	77	75¾	76¼
10	Beth. Steel pf. rcts.	99½	99½	99½
50	Brklyn R.T.	44¼	43⅞	44⅜
30	Butte & Sup.	18¾	18¾	18⅝
610	Cent. Leath.	66¾	65⅝	66
50	C.,M.& St.P.	44¼	44	44
80	C., R.I. & P.	20⅜	20¼	20⅛
110	Chile Cop.	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
10	ColumbiaGas	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
270	Corn Prod.	33¼	32½	32⅝
500	CrucibleSteel	56⅞	55⅝	56
30	Cuba C. Sug.	31¼	31	31¼
690	Dist. Secur.	40½	39	39⅞
10	Erie	15¼	15¼	15½
10	Do 1st pf.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
660	Gen. Motors.	125	122	124⅜
10	Gt. Nor. Ore	27½	27½	27½
40	Inp. Copper	45⅝	45¼	45¼
190	Int.Mer.Mar.	25	24⅝	24½
1,550	Do pf	91⅞	89⅞	91⅜
50	Int. Paper	28½	27⅞	27⅞
190	K. ..tts	33⅝	32¾	33¼
20	Lack. Steel	70¼	70¼	70¼
20	MaxwellMot.	20½	20½	20½
1,510	Mex. Petrol.	91½	90	90½
60	Miami Cop.	32⅜	32¼	32¼
50	Midv. Steel.	45	44½	44½
90	Mo. Pacific.	22¼	22	22
10	Nat. E. & S.	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
70	N. Y. Cent.	70¼	70	70½
10	North. Pac.	84¼	84¼	84½
90	Ohio Cit.Gas	39¼	38	38
10	People's Gas	52½	52¼	52¼
10	Pitts. Coal.	47	47	47
20	Pullman Co.	115½	115¼	115¼
10	Ry. Stl.Spgs.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
450	Reading	73¾	73¼	73⅜
190	Rep. I. & S.	76½	75¾	75⅝
50	Sinclair Oil.	33¼	33⅛	33½
20	SouthernPac.	82⅜	82⅛	82⅜
250	Studebaker.	51⅜	51¼	51½
380	Tenn. Corp.	17⅜	16¾	16¾
10	Third Av.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
150	Tob. Prod.	55½	54⅜	54⅜
340	Union Pac.	114⅜	113¾	114
10	U. C. Stores.	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	U.S.Ind.Alco.	121½	119¾	120¾
50	U. S. Rub.	55¼	55¼	55¼
15,025	U. S. Steel.	93¾	92⅝	93⅜
170	Utah Copper	82⅝	81	82⅝
30	W'house El.	40⅝	40¾	40⅝
190	Whllys-Over	18	17½	18

BONDS.

$1,550	Lib. 3½s	..	97.52	97.42
1,150	Do 1st 4s.	96.52	96.52	96.52
2,750	Do 2d 4s.	96.12	96.00	96.04

MINING STOCKS.

700	Atlanta	.10	.10	.10
5,550	Cashboy	.10	.08	.10
350	Jim Butler	.65	.65	.65
500	Montana	.15	.13	.15
200	Tono. Ext.	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½
300	Union Con.	.85	.85	.85
500	West End.	.77	.75	.77

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
24	Arun.S.& G.	34½	34½	34½
25	Ala.Co.2d pf.	58	58	58
7	Coaden	7	6⅞	6⅞
4	Do pf	3⅝	3½	3⅝
80	Davison	37½	36½	36½
50	Elkhorn	22¼	22¼	22¼
16	Hous. Oil pf.	68½	68½	68½
98	St. Ry.	98	98	98
1,000	Con.Pow.4½s	83	83	83
1,000	Elkhorn 6s.	97½	97½	97½

Bonds.

$2,000	Atlanta Con. St. Ry. 5s.	98	98	98
1,000	Con.Pow.4½s	83	83	83
1,000	Elkhorn 6s.	97½	97½	97½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Am. Zinc	14⅞	14½	14⅝
10	Alaska Gold.	2½	2½	2½
30	Anaconda	62⅝	62¼	62¼
25	Ariz. Com.	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
578	Cal. & Ariz.	67	66	67
7	Cal. & Hec.	440	440	440
102	Copper Rge.	47	46½	46¾
200	Davis-Daly	5½	5¼	5¼
20	East Butte.	9¾	9¾	9¾
415	Island Creek	54½	54	54½
5	Do pf	82	82	82
205	Kerr Lake.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
10	Trading.	6¼	6¼	6¼
5	Michigan	2	2	2
20	Mohawk	60	60	60

Railroads.

20	Bos. & Alb.	124	124	124
295	Bos. Elev.	45½	45	45
50	Chi. Jct. pf.	85	85	85
15	Mass El. pf.	11½	11¼	11½

Miscellaneous.

31	Am. A. C. pf	91	90½	90½
15	Am. Sug. pf.	109	109	109
368	A. T. & T.	103½	104½	104½
57	Am.Wool.pf.	92½	91	92½
75	A. G. & W.I.	105¾	103½	104½
170	Booth Fish.	23	22½	22½
31	Edison Elec.	130½	130½	130½
64	Gen. Elec.	131	130	130¾
105	Mass. Gas.	79	78¾	79
38	Do pf.	65½	63	65½
44	N. E. Tel.	96	95½	96

Bonds.

$1,000	A. A. C. 5s.	95	95	95
1,000	A.G.&W.I.5s.	78	78	78
7,000	U. S. Sm. 6s	97	97	97

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Radi	255	255	255
26	Am. Ship.pf.	85	85	85
550	Booth Fish.	23	22½	22½
10	Do pf	84½	84½	84½
20	Chi. T. & T.	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Deere pf	96¾	96½	96¾
95	Dis. Match.	109	106	109
50	H. S. & M.	62	62	62
100	Hartman	42	42	42
25	Ill. Brick	56	56	56
135	Lindsay Lt.	27	26¾	27
500	People's Gas	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
35	Quaker Oats.	275	275	275
375	Sears-Roe	151⅜	150½	151⅜
244	Stew.-War.	50¾	49½	49½
55	Swift	125⅜	125	125
487	Union Carb.	92	91½	91⅜
50	Wilson	53½	53½	53½
100	Haskell-B.	37	37	37
10	Midw.Util.pf.	62	62	62

Bonds.

$1,550	Lib. 3½s	..	97.50	97.00
500	Do 1st 4s.	96.60	96.40	96.40
1,450	Do 2d 4s.	96.10	96.04	96.10

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Gas	81	81	81
20	Elec. Stor.	50	50	50
973	Lt., Sup. Cp.	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
94	Leh. Nav.	63⅞	63⅜	63⅜
6	Penn. Salt.	84	84	84
180	Phila. Elec.	25⅜	25¼	25⅜
387	P. R. T. t. c.	28¼	27½	28
445	Tono. Bel.	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Tono. Min.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
41	Union Trac.	41	41	41
30	U. Gas Imp.	70¼	70	70
6	Unit., N. J.	190	190	190
15	Warw. Iron.	8¼	8¼	8¼

Bonds.

$900	Do 4s	96.80	96.10	96.10
12,000	Penn. & Md. Steel 6s.	103	102⅞	102⅞
1,000	Penn. Co. con. 4½s	98	98	98
6,000	Phila. Elec. 1st 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
Aetna pf	40	44	40
American Brass	210	220	220
Atlas Powder	163	170	163
Do pf	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	108	110	100
Bliss	370	425	370
Do pf	75	80	75
Can. Found's F	120	150	125
Colt's Arms	55	80	55
Du Pont	246	250	245
Hercules	240	250	240
Do pf	114	115	114
Niles-Bem't-Pond	112	116	114
Scovill Mfg.	420	440	420
Winchester Arms	700	850	700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
American Cigar	90	95	90
Do pf	85	95	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf	98	98	98
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	160	175	165
Do scrip	120	125	120
R. J. Reynolds	425	435	420
Do pf	100	104	100

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,000	‡AetnaExplo.	7¼	7	7
150	‡ Do pf	42½	42	42½
30	Amer. - Brit. Mfg. pf.	17	17	17
100	‡Am.W.Paper	2	2	2
500	Am.Tob.,reg.	16¼	16	16¼
100	‡Can. Car & F'dry pf	51	51	51
600	Chev. Motor.	114	112	114
145	‡Cities Serv. Corp., old.	215	213	215
1,000	‡Cuprite Sul.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Curtiss Aero.	29½	28	29½
700	‡Elec. Gun.	⅛	¼	¼
200	Em'sonPhon.	4	4	4
200	Int'cont.Rub.	10	9¼	10
50	$ S. Kresge	72	72	72

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

5,700	Ang.-Am.Oil	13	12¾	12¾
18,009	Do rights	2⅜	2¼	2¼
10	Illinois P. L.	192	192	192

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

12,000	‡Am. V. Oil	11	10	11
2,500	‡Ar.O. & G.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15,000	‡B.-Wyo. Oil	25	23	25
12,000	‡Cent. Oil	60	52	52
1,000	‡Cosden	7⅛	6¾	7
300	‡Crown Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Cum.P. & P.	1	1	1
3,400	††Duthie Oil, (a prosp.)	56	54	55
3,100	‡Esmer. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Federal Oil	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
6,000	‡Glenrock Oil	4	3¾	3¾
1,400	‡Han.O. & R.	4¾	4½	4½
1,200	‡Hous. Oil	51	48½	48¾
2,600	‡Isl O. & T.	3½	3¼	3⅜
2,700	‡Kenova Oil, (a prosp.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
375	‡Lost C. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	‡Merrit Oil	21	20¾	21
4,000	Metro. Pet.	⅞	¾	¾
10,000	††Midw. Oil	117	112	114
600	Alaska - Brit. Col. Metals	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	††Atlanta	9	9	9
1,500	Big Ledge	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	††Booth	3	3	3
7,000	††Bos. & Mex.	45	44	45
1,000	B'dshawCop.	⅝	½	½
3,500	‡Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝
300	‡Butte-Ramsdell Copper	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
3,500	††Caledonia.	49	48	49
11,000	††Calu.& Jer	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Canada Cop.	2	1⅞	1⅞
35,000	†Cashboy	9½	7½	9
3,500	†Cash Cal. Stl. (a pros.)	1	1	1
200	Cerro Cordo.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	‡Coco River.	2	2	2
2,100	Con.Aris.Sm.	2	1⅞	2
1,000	Con. Copper.	6	6	6
700	‡Con.-H'at'd	24	24	24
160	‡Cop. Val.	½	¾	¾
1,000	Cres. Con. 'G	5⅛	5	5
1,000	Emma	⅝	½	½
1,000	††Fort. Con.	39	39	39
2,375	‡Gibson Cop.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
17,000	‡Globe Dom.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
700	‡Gold. Con.	¼	¼	¼
2,000	‡Gold. Mer.	4	4	4
500	‡Green Mon.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,520	Hecla Min.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1,800	††Int. Min.	10	10	10
800	‡Jer.-Pres.	2½	2½	2⅝
1,000	‡Jer. Verde. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	Marco.of Am.	3⅝	3½	3⅝
2,000	‡MaximMunit	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,000	N.Am.P.& P.	2½	2½	2½
400	N. Y. Transp.	18	17½	18
200	P'riessT.&M.	16½	16	16½
1,100	‡Pruden.Plet.	6¼	6	6¼
375	‡Pyrene	11	10¾	11
13,000	SmithMot.Tr.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
600	Submar.Boat v. t. ctfs.	12¼	12	12¼
800	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,800	U. S. 88. Co.	5	4⅞	5
10,500	‡United Mot.	25⅜	23⅜	25⅜
600	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅜	⅛	⅛
700	‡Wr.-M. Air.	6¼	6¼	6¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

20	Ohio Oil	332	331	331
10	St. Oil, N.J.	563	563	563

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

180	‡Midw. Ref.	108	105	106
1,000	‡Min. W.Pet.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
800	N.Y.-Okl.O.	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,000	††N. W. Oil	64	61	61
5,000	††Okla Oil	3½	3½	3½
1,000	††Ind. Pf.	10¾	10¾	10½
500	Ok. P. & R.	7⅛	7	7
4,900	Okm.P. & R.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
1,000	†Omar O.&G.	30	29	30
2,800	††Overl. Pet.	24	23	24
600	‡Penn. Oil	5¼	5¼	5¼
6,000	††Queen Oil.	60	58	59
5,000	‡Red Rk. Oil & Gas	1	⅞	⅞
3,500	‡Rio. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	Seq. O. & R.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	‡Sinel. G. C.	17¼	16½	17
1,800	‡Stanton Oil	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
6,000	‡U. W. Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	‡Vic. O.,n.st.	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,500	††Jim Butler	65	63	65
1,000	†Jum. Ext.	17	17	17
600	Kerr Lake.	5¾	5¾	5¾
1,000	††Kewanaa.	8	8	8
300	‡Kirk. Porph	50	50	50
300	Louis. Con.	½	½	½
700	Magma Cop.	41	40	40
2,500	††Marsh M.	5	4

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Hugh Satterlee of Rochester, N. Y., was admitted to practice.

No. 8.—E. F. Looney, Attorney General &c., et al., appts., v. Eastern Texas Ry. Co.—Motion to advance submitted for appts.

No. 9.—William Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Building Co., Pet., v. International Curtis Marine Turbine Co., et al. Argument continued for respondent, and concluded for pet.

No. 10.—F. K. Lane, Secretary of Interior, et al., appts., v. J. G. Morrison, Jr., for and on behalf of himself and all other members of the Chippewa Tribe of Indians, &c. Argued.

No. 171.—J. P. Brogan, plain., v. the National Surety Co. Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 31.—171, 172, 89, 174, 176, 177, 178, 179, 181, and 158.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Building, 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Martin‹Imbrie.
Tostevin & Cottl Mfg Co‹H. Ettinger Co.
Insurance Press‹Ford Motor Co.
De Bakker‹Stokes Co.
Cardinal Film Corp‹Crystal Film Co.
Nessler‹Thomas Lasting Wave Co, Inc.
Ikle‹Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Autopiano Co‹Otto Higel Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:15 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on—Selden‹CNY.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

F W Dodge Co‹Beals.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Naturalization.

At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
US‹Paul Hennig, (on trial.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Bove‹City of Rome.
Roessle‹Osborn et al.
Reed‹Belmont Rty Co.
Regan‹CNY.
Met Trust Co of CNY, ‹Longacre E L & P.
O'Rourke‹McMullin, Snare & Triest.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Re US Fidelity Guaranty, (Cohen.)
People‹Bangert.
Joy‹Anderson Galleries, Inc.
Naff‹Vandervort.
Arkell & Douglas, Inc ‹Santini.
Star Co‹McManus.
Barragan‹Barragan.
McLaughlin‹McLaughlin.
Re Gallatin.
Hoboken Ribbon Co‹All Coast Line RR.
Manaus‹U Cig Stores.
Visto‹Enosis Pub Co, (3.)
Hamburger‹Beal.
Barnes Knitting Co‹Pilgrell Knitting Co.
Kelly‹Moore.
CNY‹Blanchard & Price.
Knopf‹Sherry, (2.)
Cartwright‹General Baking Co.
Trump‹Nat. Aniline & Chemical Co.
Caponigri‹Caponigri.
Davey Elrecting Co‹Mech & Trad Inc Co.
Kingsland‹Horakowitz
Cohen‹Eltona Rty Co.
De Nell‹Rosenberg.
Hartnett‹De Jong.
Brant‹Chillister.
Bartman‹NY Con RR.
Coaldale Mining Co‹Quemahoning Coal Co
Borowsky‹Schoenfeld Rty Co
Lentzhner‹Lantchner.
Averot‹Averett.
Miller‹Harriscetta Holding Co.
Rentner‹Wechsler.
Werth‹Burck.
Kawut‹O I & B RR.
Rogers‹Farmer.
Diesman‹Mandelson.
Leonard‹Nevins, Perelman Co
Gulman‹Weiflinger.
Kyvier‹Cox & Cake Co‹NY Clay Prod Co.
Kuflick‹Penn RR.
Hinkey‹Porter.
Carmak‹Hillsberg.
McElearney‹O'Connell Cent Chandelier Co‹Hershkoff.
Barasch‹People's Theatre Co
Re Coms of Estimate.
Trowbridge‹McCarthy
PART II.—Bljur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—By parte business.
PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Bleitz‹Bellin.
Columbia Corr Co‹Hyrade Corr Co.
Re Dyre, r.
Crane‹Cra.s.
Picke Mfg Co‹Margers
Koelsch‹Rodman.
Sugra‹Sugra.
Nat Sponge, &c. Co‹Empire Sundry Co.
Rasbury‹Cheney.
Goodman‹Evlanger (2)
Cheletzos‹Cne.etsos.
Sergakis‹Serakis.
Geisler‹Geisler.
Brewer‹Brewer.
Pease‹Pollor.
Girkman‹Zerkman.
Duryea‹Bergmann.
Dow‹Perlman.
Canadian Agency‹Assets Realiz Co.
Greef‹Same.
Openheim‹Lowe.
Bamberger‹Cooke.
Morris‹Morris.
Rukeyer‹Rouse.
Smith‹Merchants Realization Co.
Kaback‹Hamilton.
Barber‹Katzeski.
Taller Co‹Falk.
Andrews‹Andrews.
Fehlinger‹Asinari.
Silverstein‹Nevech.
N J Cent Rity‹Gatto.
Grannas‹Grannas.
Blefeldt‹De Hoehman.
Moskowitz‹Moskowitz.
Reich‹Reich.
PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PARTS VI, VII., and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brady‹Claflin's, Inc.
River Pipe Covering Co, Inc‹Madero Bros, Inc.
Am Aniline Prod Co, Inc‹Herman & Herman.
PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ing.—Babitsky‹Weinbert.
Hillelson‹Neptune Realty Co.
Stromfeld‹Straubach.
Kaiache‹Smith Cont.
Zweigenbaum‹NY Rys
Herman‹Kips Bay Brew Co.
Bruff‹Roth.
Schwartz‹5th Av Coach Co.
Brown‹McRossie.
Roth‹same.
Dushey‹Krainin.
Baruttia‹Reynolds.
Ward‹NY Rys.
Sheehan‹Andrew Davey, Inc.
Sullivan‹Rivers.
Newman‹Moore Bros.
Brewer‹US Rty & Imp
Daniels‹Weinberger.
Zimmerman‹Goodstein
Doran‹NY Rys.
O'Donnell‹same.
Ruoff‹same.
Ellin‹Hecht.
Gold‹Amaness Amus Corp.
Trivigno‹Leon.
Smith‹Davis-B Co.
Stein‹Beckmann.
Werner‹Greenhut Co.
Gaffney‹Adams.
Attridge‹B H RR.
Potosky‹G Liss Co.
Redmond‹H C Stowe
Miller‹Session.
Johnson‹Little.
Halohan‹Int Motor.
Gross‹Wishik.
Aaron‹Cent RR, (2.)
Hammance‹Mello.
O'Brien‹Cent RR.
Sanders‹Forward Association.
Kosanowies‹Lehigh Valley RR.
Quinn‹N Y & Long Branch RR.
Hall‹Edison Elec Ill.
Jacobs‹Ahl.
Connolly‹Hochberg, (2.)
Cohen‹Kempner.
Gray‹Kalischer, (2.)
Kabakow‹Prospect Purnitures.
Keller‹Pick.
Schuster‹Town Taxi.
Morrison‹Ernst.
Berkowsky‹Fuchs.
Scott‹Beaty, (2.)
Buck‹Hertz, (2.)
Cohen‹Beaver.
Glassberg‹N Y Rys.
Joyce‹Chalsen.
Ullman‹L I RR.
McAvey‹Union Ry.
Barrowgale‹Strauss.
Dobrinsky‹Meshman.
Tromboli‹Zeller.
Liston‹Francis K. L. Liggett Co.
Dobson‹Studler.
Ryan‹Carnegie Trust.
Evans‹Ryan Raymond.
O'Brien‹NY, NH & H RR.
Skoog‹W Garrison Co.
Antokolsky‹600 West 157th St Co.
Beck‹Only Skirt Co.
Durham Realty Co‹Halperin.
Bunnell‹Bklyn Realty Sellers.
Starr‹Haley, Hammond & Hubbell.
Freiman‹NY Rys.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Terms rules.

PART III.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.
Aiello‹Delmonico's.
PART IV.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Herman‹Kips Bay Brew Co., (2.)
PART XIII.—No day calendar.
PART XIV.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gordon‹Mann B & I.
Mayer‹Powers.
PART XVIII.—Dudley, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates:
Albert Wrede.
Mary E S Williams.
Wills for probate:
Louis Hersog.
John P Butler.
John J Danaher.
Julia Griffin.
Robert J McClement.
Moses L Rothschild.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Straus‹M, St P, &c, Ry.
Leventha‹Home Ins.
Shames‹N Brit & Mer Ins.
Same‹Boston Ins Co.
Same‹Liverpool, L & G Ins Co.
MacDonald‹Wells.
Flaherty‹Craig.
O'Neil Co‹Sylvester.
Heilpern‹Alper.
Okstein‹NY Tel Co.
MacDonald‹Wells.
Aronsohn‹Serb Federation Sloga.
Coleman & Co‹Steinfeld Bros.
Pawnbrs. Bill Buffalo Ranch, &c‹Ritchey.
Schneider‹NY Sav Bk
Neiseholz‹Goodstein.
PART I.—Valentine, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS — Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Beck‹Gallert.
Thierfelder‹Donohan, Shepherd‹5th Av Coach Co.
Weiss‹NY Rys.
Fort Masonry Co‹Hudson View Const Co, Inc.
Elterman‹Lawrence, Brounstein‹Bloom, Pastene & Co‹Kessler.
Man Brass Co‹De Gennaro.
Nassau Finance Co‹Old Dominion SS Co.
Lincoln Trust Co‹Bolow Const Co.
Abney‹Algonquin Hotel Co.
Kadusin‹N Y Rys.
Krapea‹E. Gussaroff R & C Co.
Weiser‹Robbins.
Langer‹Fleming.
Cohen‹Friedus.
Delott‹Salisbury.
Zimmerman‹Halperin.
Presener‹Sling.
Borelli‹Comp Gen'le Trans.
Zwickler‹Union Ry.
Lazard‹Karlen.
Moses‹James Butler.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Douglas Manor Assn‹Douglas Manor Co.
Clear.
Barnett‹Makins.
PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Gas Engine‹Engines.
Polakov‹Int Machine, &c, Co.
Martin‹Ship Const, &c. Co.
Thiel‹same.
Pompan‹Hellperin.
Gere Co‹Bridgeport
PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART V.—Cohen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J. — Watkins‹Essex Delancey Co—Hon Samuel H Ordway, Gunnison‹Kelsher — Wilbur Larremore.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Michael Donohue‹Louis Manhaim—Henry W Goddard, SUPREME COURT — Blgur, J. — Frank W Blauveit‹Moses D Moss—Arthur N Giegerich. Same‹same—Theodore K McCarthy.
Pincus‹Aexlrod.
Bond‹Droxin Bros.
Bleakley‹N Y Rys.
Supinoff‹Campe Corp.
Parsons‹Pryer.
Zebley‹Jameson.
Gesner‹Mutual Life Ins Co.
Zuschlag‹Rubenheimer
Toppenbeck‹Sparks.
Persky‹Clark.
Michel‹White.
Gintel‹Clark, (2.)
Lindsay‹Isaacs.
Dempsey‹Cont Co‹O'Reilly.
Birkenfeld‹Wanamaker.
Aronowitz‹Lampert Mfg. &c, Co.
Adams‹Luke.
Hrinjo‹Loeschner.
Trench‹Salomon.
Title G & T Co‹St. John.
Setzer‹Hirsch.
Rendio‹Blue Valley Butter Co.
Erman‹Locolla.
Hogan‹Harned.
Wolff‹Drubin.
Aronson‹Reiss.
Flour, &c, Co.
Smith‹same.
Burnet Co‹Karstner.
Lack‹U S F & G Co.
Fed Parquetry Co‹Hallenbeck.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Hobson‹NY, NH & H Cunningham‹Mulligan RR.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Safion‹I R T.
Edelson‹So Blvd RR.
Criscuolo‹Martinucci.
Quinn‹Int R T.
Dorf‹same.
Parone‹Union Ry Co.
Davis‹Int R T Co.
Mackler‹Blvd Renting Co.
Friedenheimer‹Burland.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Hinrichs‹Krabo et al—Edgar Hirschberg. Beaman‹Flanagan—Willoughby B. Dobbs.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Gustav Bergman‹Thomas E Mulligan et al—Thomas McCulloch. Theodore Sattler, Jr, & ano ‹Louis Haenisch, indiv, &c, et al—Carl Schade.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.
Moorcroft‹Dressler Tunnel Ovens.
Kennedy‹Tidewater Bldg Co.
Beck‹Bernstein.
Cavanagh‹Tidewater Bldg Co.
Mondschein‹Sawyer Biscuit Co.
McKenna‹Stryppe.
Caruso‹Caruso.
Williams‹Broughby Realty Co.
J Sheedy‹I R T.
O Sheedy‹same.
Gerschner‹B & N R RR.
Haber‹Mills.
Schinneller‹Brabend.
Mason‹Gundlack.
Morris‹McKee.
Simon‹Brandt.
Re Robinson & Winthrop Sts, (Ruppert.)
PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Cropsey, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Olsen‹Eagle S & L Co
Kenny‹Komp.
Same‹Lanaden.
Katoo‹Eagle S & L Co
Baldwin‹same.
Fiumara‹same.
Smith‹same, (2.)
Highest number reached on the regular call, 590.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Lazansky, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.
Jeffrey‹Miller.
Wmbgs Scrap Plumbers Co‹McLaughlin Sons.
Rans‹Gerken.
Wegener‹NY Con RR.
Nelles‹Third Av Ry.
Hauer‹Edelstein.
Sherman‹Sheehan.
Smith‹Nassau RR.
Meglaughlin‹B H RR.
McCauley‹McGowan.
Milner‹N H RR.
Selig‹Alexander.
Mitchen‹O'Neill.
Kilkie‹B H RR & ano
Pallo‹Mason.
Walsh‹C I & B RR.
Miner‹same.
Kenafin‹same.
Gardner‹same.
Dallas‹same.
Woods‹same.
Osborne‹Osborne.
Henderson‹Henderson.
Badolato‹Molinari.
Zegadryn‹Stache.
Levine‹Rubenstein et al.
Joyce‹Waldron.
Klein‹Spinell.
Dangio Bway Sub & Home Bor Adv.
Titscher‹B H RR.
Dragwa‹Tidewater Paper Mills.
Donovan‹Cameron.
Scharnovitz‹Krinsky & ano.
Harriet May.
Isabella Henning.
Frank Dunham.
Frank Kratzel.
Sarah E Snyder.
Emily Heydrick.
William Homan.
Estates of:
Sarah Shernhauer.
Friederika Esar.
Brinker infants.
Adelia J Winter.
Philip Friedlander.
Gressly infants.
Edith C Johnson.
Balthasar Schmidt.

County Court.

PART V.—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Re Olson, alleged incompetent.
Re Smith, alleged incompetent.
Bergrew‹Kerins.
Strong‹Nass El RR.
Hoffman‹Brooks (2.)
Smith‹C I & B RR.
Tapper‹Nass El RR.
De Zego‹Bowns (2.)
Marchett‹Mosher.
Weeks‹Nelson.
Shevchenko‹Widder.
Olszewski‹Graham.
Gomberg‹Rapham.
Baranowits‹Hald, (2.)
Pinto‹Lafemnia.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.
Berchansky‹Asinof.
Baer‹Baer.
Gebhardt‹Gebhardt.
Highest number reached on the calendar is 585.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

TRIAL AND SPECIAL TERMS—Fabor, J.—At 10 A. M. Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 5. Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar as both the Trial and Special Term Calendars will be called through at the opening of court.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Young, J.; Part II., Seeger, J.; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M. Calendar goes over to Monday, Feb. 4.
SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.—Hearing of motions only.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C. and Ga.—Rain Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

Ohio—Snow Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

Ind.—Fair and colder Thurs.; fair Fri.

Mich.—Snow Thurs.; fair and cold Fri.

Wis., Miss., Ala., and Tenn.—Fair and colder Thurs. and Fri.

Fla.—Rain and colder Thurs.; fair and colder Fri.

La. and Ark.—Fair and colder Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Fair and cold Thurs.; fair Fri.

Texas—Fair and colder Thurs.; fair Fri.

Ill.—Cloudy and colder Thurs.; snow Fri.

Mo.—Fair and colder Thurs.; snow Fri.

Wis. and Minn.—Fair and colder Thurs and Fri.

Ia.—Fair and colder Thurs.; snow Fri.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair and cold Thurs.; fair and warmer Fri.

Neb.—Snow Thurs.; fair and cold Fri.

Kan.—Snow Thurs.; fair and cold Fri.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

APARTMENT HOUSE APPLIANCE COMPANY of 47 West Thirty-fourth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: Sanitary Company of America, $446; American Pin Company, $26, and the Crane Company, $20. The liabilities are said to be $7,000 and the assets $3,000.

AARON SEALL, dealer in men's furnishings, at 205 Rivington Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Francis Yanofsky, $200; A. Nusbaum, $135, and Hecht & Greenspan, $171. Judge Manton has appointed N. M. Abramson receiver in $250 bond. Liabilities are said to be $3,000 and assets $500.

ZIMAN & CHIRLAN.—Nathan Ziman and Israel Chirlan have filed petitions in bankruptcy, individually, and trading as Ziman & Chirlan, real estate and leases, at 1,789 Pathgate Avenue, with liabilities of $983 and assets of $1,345, of which $1,116 is represented by moneys deposited as security with Bernard Cransman.

EDMOND SHELDON, a farmer, in Copake, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities of $11,896 and assets of $1,610.

HARRY CHWAST, dealer in silks, at 1,045 Madison Avenue.—Judge Manton has appointed Mortimer B. Brown receiver in $550 bond. It is alleged that Chwast owes $2,500 for goods sold and delivered and has assets not exceeding $700.

SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURING COMPANY of 120 Walker Street has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $11,091, of which $8,387 are secured claims, and assets of $4,801.

OSCAR ROTHSTEIN, dry goods, at 830 Wilkins Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,230, consisting of unsecured claims and assets of $4,067.

EPPURTH HOTEL AND CAFE COMPANY of 200 West Forty-second Street.—Judge Manton has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed against this company on June 15, 1917, the creditors having agreed to a settlement of 100 cents on the dollar, secured by promissory notes covering a period of two years.

Judge Manton yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Wallace L. Manheimer.
Benjamin Pearlman.
Harry J. Balter.
Arvin D. Anderson.
Charles Hulne.
Boris Karnsh.
Aaron A. Jacobus.
Jacob Rosenbaum.
Harry Markowitz.
Christian Lindinger.
Sigmund Hornichter.
Gotthelf Lehmann.
Samuel Gross.
Andrew Emmer and Jacob Fish, individually and as copartners under the firm name of Fish & Emmer.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Abell, Charles F.—M. J. Pollock.....$826.91
Agar, Isaac—C. E. Maxwell et al.....554.21
Apartment House Appliance Co.—Sanitary Co. of America.....666.90
Athey, Katherine D.—E. J. Ellenwood..227.80
Bergen, Alfred—G. J. E. Tieck.....146.10
Bolet, Ramon—S. A. Agatston.....123.26
Bon, Gustav—D. W. Herrman.....162.48
Brown, May, and Harry Katz—People, &c.....100.00
Brandow Printing Co.—Wilkinson Bros. & Co.....122.28
Connor, Harry—Wm. Cadew Feed Co.....243.60
Clark, May, and Christopher P. Donovan—People, &c.....300.00
Cincotti, Gelsomina, and Lawrence Cicio—Empire Trust Co.....832.55
Duwe, Max P. L.—A. S. Kraemer.....2,752.34
Durkin, Matthew—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....108.95
Donages, Nicholas A.—N. Y. Mineral Flooring Co.....150.20
Davis, Eugene—W. B. Moses & Sons..788.73
Diets, Samuel—Kalt Lumber Co.....144.40
Friedman, Rudolph—Ethical Drug Stores Corp.....435.20
Ferrall, Wm. J.—S. Rothman, costs...186.75
Same—same.....3,500.00
Firestone, Charles—Nat. Surety Co...1,577.21
Greenwald, Vigor or Victor—M. Schecter.....452.55
Greenblatt, Jacob—M. Michael.....310.86
Gottlieb, Henry V.—M. Gottlieb.....865.20
Hutchinson, Annie—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....4,100.98
Hause, Leo and Hyman, (Hauser Bros.)—S. Schwartz.....180.65
Hustace, Amy B.—C. Roscher.....436.87
Jones, Mary—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....119.45
Krulewitch, Samuel A.—M. Le Boutillier.....564.14
Kurtin, Isidore—G. M. Rittenhouse et al.....1,683.70
Levison, Isaac, and Jacob Hammer—Ill. Surety Co.....651.74
Litt, Harry J.—J. C. Stratton.....237.22
Lee, Wm. H. L.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co.....113.45
Lane, Mabel M.—M. Straus.....180.90
Lowerre, Seaman—H. S. Wisners.....223.90
Lowenstein, Elias, and Philip Grossman—A. Braunstein.....734.00
Loeb Real Estate Co. and Martin Lalor—A. Carlos.....509.75
Margarette, Solomon—L. A. Xeregs et al.....3,006.54
Myers, Frederick D.—H. Haffner.....136.92
Morgan, Mabel L.—M. A. Keena et al..136.15
McWilliams, Albert P.—G. E. Collins..9,008.15
Pesselis, Albert—S. Salomon Paper Box Co.....129.85
Peschard, Edward—C. De Luca.....1,125.14
Quailey, Julia—W. Dickinson.....100.35
Rosantover, Morris—S. Saltz.....200.00
Roaman, Harry—E. S. Lorillard.....332.00
Schwartz, Abraham—A. Abraham.....148.95
Smolin, Charles—Bessie Smolin, and Meyer Smolin—David Horwits & Co...143.72
Stern, David, and Nathan Klugman, (Stern & Klugman)—Brooklyn Merchant Tailors' Association.....540.40
Suffolk County Trust Co., gdn.—L. Atterbury, costs.....163.21
Schwalb, Jacob—M. Fabrikant.....242.65
Schulman & Sternberg—Regis Silk Mfg. Co.....242.65
Scherman, Joseph, and Gustave Himmel—N. Burnstine.....324.16
St. Nicholas Zinc Co.—E. H. Truesdell.....5,210.48
Seligman, Solomon—F. D. Moody.....137.90
Terry, Eugene—Baker, Voorhis & Co...130.57
Trier, Robert E.—Hirsch & Wedro.....595.10
White, Wm. De C.—Nass County Nat. Bank of Newark, N. J.....425.22

In Bronx County.

A. Patrizio Concrete Co.—J. Tino & Co.....$1,041.10
City of New York—M. W. Kaiser....2,647.00
Farrell, Elizabeth C.—N. Y. Tel. Co.....122.53
Kommisar, Hyman—Cudahy Packing Co.....161.64
Moll, Frank—J. Zelenski.....412.72
Rubenstein, Bessie, as gdn.—J. A. Dodin.....126.45
Thumin, Fred, and Benj. Rotmann—H. Levine.....124.93
Krellberg, Samuel S.—Westchester Av. Bank.....204.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Mirsky, Leon M.—I. Zendman & Co., Jan. 21, 1918.....$130.62
Commercial Casualty Insurance Co.—J. Schloss, Jan. 26, 1918.....1,784.28
Hyman, David—S. Silberman, Jan. 16, 1918.....101.60
Same—Same, May 31, 1917.....585.70
P. Viane—F. Dehner, March 29, 1917, reversed.....5,183.20
Annis, Winslow B., and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland—People, &c., Dec. 20, 1917.....1,000.00
Garretson, Percy E.—Hunterdon County National Bank, Oct. 25, 1905.....3,985.00
Compania Trasatlantica—J. Rubert, Jan. 26, 1918.....183.88
Ryba, William—M. Friedman, Jan. 15, 1918.....250.00
Hoadley Stone Co.—Michael Cohen & Co., Feb. 17, 1917.....2,956.20
Harris, Harry I.—J. Farquharson et al., Jan. 27, 1915.....847.69
Brannisch, Thomas—People, &c., Nov. 27, 1911, vacated.....160.00
Block, Henry M.—F. Aaron, Jan. 12, 1916.....109.45
Same—Same, April 10, 1914.....835.18
Brownstone, Henry—L. Ettlinger, June 29, 1914, canceled.....669.11
Waldes, Henry, Sigismund Waldes, Ignatz Puo, and Abel Mersinger—L. Schnitzler et al., June 2, 1915.....2,148.53
Same—Same, Jan. 17, 1918.....121.40
Taylor, Benjamin E.—S. Rosenblatt, Nov. 7, 1917.....1,021.05
Sposito, Peppina—C. Zerbarini, April 17, 1917.....415.87
Zarenbowits, Charles—H. Zucker, May 7, 1917, reversed.....250.00
Pulver, Benjamin—H. Adelberg, Oct. 25, 1917.....1,033.10
Talcott, J. Frederick, Grace T. Van Orden, and Henrietta T. Talcott—G. I. Skinner, Jan. 16, 1918.....30,013.62
Lambert Hoisting Engine Co.—H. J. Stockum, Oct. 18, 1917.....4,008.15
Illinois Surety Co.—I. Levison et al., May 17, 1915, reversed.....4,758.87

In Bronx County.

Kurasheedt Mfg. Co.—W. Damagaard, Jan. 8, 1918.....$478.84
Same—W. Damagaard, as guardian, June 8, 1916.....5,146.66
Kaplan, Jacob—J. Jacobson, Feb. 9, 1915.....169.01
Morris, William—R. Fisel, Dec. 8, 1915.176.23
R. Carvel Co.—R. J. Gray, March 28, 1917.....101.66

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

138th St, n s, 161.4 ft w of Walnut Av, one-story brick factory, 99.4x49.4; the Central Union Gas Co., 130 East 15th St, owners; William Cullin Morris, 102 Franklin Place, Flushing, architect; cost, $7,850.

117th St, 256 to 262 West, for a four-story garage, 90x100.11; S. Williams, owner; L. A. Sheinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

24th St, 206 to 214 East, to 4 one-story stable; Samuel Cox, 80 East 31st St., owner; M. J. Harrison, 48 Park Row, architect; cost, $6,000.

30th St, 129 to 133 West, to four five-story stores and dwellings; Midtown Holding Corp., World Building, owner; M. J. Harrison, 63 Park Row, architect; cost, $12,000.

97th St, 13 and 15 West, to a six and four-story store abowroom, &c.; E. S. Coffin and H. M. Schurma, Hotel Gotham, owners; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 9 West 40th St., architects; cost, $10,000.

8th Av, 208, and Broadway, 1,126 and 1,130, to a seven-story store and offices; C. Hallenbeck, 30 Lafayette St., owner; W. E. Austin, 46 West 24th St., architect; cost, $15,000.

45th St, 121 West, to three-story restaurant; L. Hebron, 208 West 70th St., owner; S. B. Eisendrath, 500 5th Av., architect; cost, $10,000.

8th St, 16 East, and Washington Mews, 52, to two two and three-story lofts and garage, trustees of Sailors Snug Harbor, 61 Broadway, owners; G. Provot, 104 West 42d St., architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Delmonico Will Establish New Restaurant at 23 William St. and in Adjoining Property.

Ever since the famous old Delmonico restaurant at Beaver and William Streets was sold to a firm of marine insurance brokers speculation has been rife as to whether or not new quarters would be obtained to house the noted eating place. Even after the doors were closed there was no announcement regarding a future location, although rumors arose from time to time to the effect that a new restaurant would be opened in the immediate neighborhood.

It was learned yesterday that interests identified with the Delmonico establishment had leased for a term of twenty-one years from the John G. McCullough estate the five-story building at 23 William Street, on a lot 23.4 by 140.11, together with the rear portion of 53 Beaver Street, providing a total depth of 172 feet. The reported rental was $20,000 a year.

Space comprising about 4,000 feet at grade in the rear of the Lords Court Building at 27 William Street was also acquired through Pease & Elliman.

Extensive alterations to cost about $50,000 will be made to the various properties from plans by Henry Ives Cobb. The restaurant will have a seating capacity of 500. It is expected to be ready for occupancy about May 1.

Quick Resale of Washington Heights Apartment House.

A quick turnover of a west side apartment house was reported yesterday by the Benenson Realty Company, which resold to Frederick Brown, operator, 710 West 179th Street.

The property, which consists of a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 92.6, held at $75,000, was acquired by the seller Tuesday in exchange for the five-story flat house on the west side of Southern Boulevard, 75 feet south of Fairmount Place. The resale was negotiated by James Boyd.

Tenant Buys Grand Street Building.

The Conkling Estate sold 343 Grand Street, a three-story building on lot 21.11 by 75 feet, near Ludlow Street, to Isidor W. Schenker, the tenant, who was represented by Rogers & Rogers, as attorneys. William H. Sage acted for the sellers, who have owned the property since 1888.

Buyer for Private Dwelling.

The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company sold to Nelson Zabriskie 127 West Eighty-fifth Street, a three and one-half story brick dwelling on a lot 18.6 by 97.6. The purchaser will occupy. Mrs. Landon was the broker.

Auction Buyers Active.

Outside buyers continue to be identified with auction room business. Alexander McNeil, Wyoming Heights, Montana, bought the plot 70 by 100, at the southwest corner of Pinehurst Avenue and 179th Street, for $24,600. The parcel was offered by Bryan L. Kennelly for the executors of the estate of Stuart Crockett. The plot will be held for eventual improvement.

Louis Kalescher, dealer in scrap metal at 163 Christopher Street, was the successful bidder at the foreclosure sale of that property to satisfy a judgment of $8,214. He paid $9,175 for the building, which is three stories in height and covers a lot 22.6 by 63.9, between Washington and Weehawken Streets. L. J. Phillips & Co. conducted the sale.

Two Broadway Buildings Transferred, Subject to $123,500 Mortgage.

The Leonac Realty Company secured title yesterday to 924 and 926 Broadway, two four-story buildings on a plot 39 by 107 by irregular, located twenty-two feet north of Twenty-first Street and forming part of the old Hotel Courte. Ester C. Nelson transferred the property, subject to a mortgage of $122,500.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny sold for George W. Ammon to a client for occupancy the two-story and cellar limestone dwelling, 654 Fifty-sixth Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

B. McLaughlin sold a plot 100 by 100 feet on the southwest corner of Wolcott Avenue and Warren Street, Long Island City, to the Astoria Boat Works and Marine Equipment Company. The company also purchased a plot 100 by 100 feet, on the southeast corner of Wolcott Avenue and Hancock Street, from A. Palmer.

Standard Oil Company Buys $82,500 Site for Employes' Clubhouse.

A plot of sixteen lots on the southwest corner of Avenue E and East Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J., has been purchased by the Standard Oil Company as a clubhouse site for its employes.

The property, which has a frontage of 175 feet and a depth of 198, was sold by the Consumers Coal and Ice Company for $82,500.

New Jersey.

The United Motors Company purchased from the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company its plant at Harrison, N. J., consisting of six four and eight story brick factories. Included in the sale are twenty-four vacant lots on Middlesex, Fourth, Somerset, and Hunterdon Streets.

The United New Jersey Railroad & Canal Company sold to James Billington a plot 150 by 254, on the north side of Magnolia Avenue, and two plots on the south side of Magnolia Avenue, near Summit Avenue, Jersey City.

James Billington resold the plot 87 by 100, on the south side of Magnolia Avenue, adjoining the parcel purchased by the Jersey City Lodge, No. 211, B. P. O. E., for a clubhouse to the Elks Building Association.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold for Lieutenant James M. Fallon, Jr., his new Colonial residence on Clay Avenue, Pelham Manor, to James A. E. Ackland of Hackensack, N. J. The property was held at $9,000.

Buyer for Nyack Estate.

James H. Cruikshank has sold to George A. Leitner the Bradshaw property at Nyack, N. Y., consisting of a fourteen-room dwelling and four acres of land. H. J. McGinley was the broker in the transaction.

$300,000 Harlem Garage Lease.

As a site for a two-story and basement garage the New West Side Garage Corporation has leased from the Stalwart Realty Company, which is the holding company for the properties of Lucy Work Hewitt, the plot on the northwest corner of Pathdral Parkway and Lenox Avenue, running through to St. Nicholas Avenue and 111th Street, containing 25,000 square feet.

The lease is for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $300,000. Ames & Co., Inc., negotiated the lease.

Commercial Leases.

Ames & Co. have leased the entire building at 523 East

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Westchester.

14-room modern house, including three acres of ground, White Plains. Apply Ely J. Kliener, 28th St. and 1st Av., New York. Phone Madison Square 5350.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Responsible party would like to rent immediately at Summit, N. J., strictly modern house with ten rooms or more; must be in excellent condition, good location, and moderate rent. C. P., 426 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Furnished Houses Wanted.

Large, well furnished house. Write only stating full particulars to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

GARAGE TO LEASE, 233 WEST 69TH ST.; ACCOMMODATES 20 CARS; ALL CONVENIENCES; ABUNDANT DAYLIGHT; SUITABLE FOR OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 4772.

9-11 EAST 16TH ST.,
Near Broadway and 5th Av.,
STORE AND LOFT, 50x92.
Harry B. Cutner, 1,181 Broadway.
Tel. Farragut 4585-6.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.
34th, 64 East, Adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.
Large parlor store, plate-glass front, suitable physician, dentist, or professional purposes. Apply premises, Vanderbilt Gown Shop.

AUTOMOBILE AND ACCESSORY DEALERS.—For rent, Circle Building salesroom; best location in New York; immediate possession; moving out of town. Esta Water Auxiliator Co., 1,888 Broadway.

Attention!—92 Monroe St., Near Pike St.—Three-story building, suitable for garage or any business requiring a strong building. Henry C. B. Stein, Inc., 102 1st St., N. Y. C.

Furnished offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 East 42d.

To Sublet.—Studio or drafting room, 18x23; large skylight, western light, all conveniences, top floor, 21 West 45th. Call between 10 and 12, Bryant 5495.

Part of a well-lighted office for rent; can be seen between 9 and 12 on Thursday. Room 303, 31 Union Square.

Will sublet part of high-class millinery shop on West 46th St., near 5th Av., for underwear, waists, or ready-to-wear gowns. O 197 Times.

Small inner private office and portion of open office, approximately 190 square feet; $30. 120 Broadway. Telephone 5436 Rector.

Wall St.—To sublease until May of June, two light offices, well furnished, with telephone and stenographic service. Phone Rector 3124.

Loft, 75 by 75, excellent location; steam, electric, elevator service. Apply 30 Park Place, or your own broker.

Chambers St., 123.—First-floor loft, 25x100; well located; cheap rental. Apply Phone 1589 Worth.

Corner; private office, $25; investigate. Room 605, 1,451 Broadway, (41st.)

LOFTS, 44x77, steam heat, elevator. 630 1st Ave., telephone 3015 Morn.

47th St., 115 West.—Parlor floor suitable for business; electric light, steam heat.

437 5th Av.—Private office; unfurnished; service; anteroom; ideal location. Room 904.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, to lease from May 1 or sooner, about 3,000 square feet of well-lighted space for law offices; location, between Beaver and Cedar, and Broadway and William Sts. Submit plan, details, and rent asked to O 212 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

27TH AV., (26th.)—Handsomely furnished; exceptional; living, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, bath; maid service. Madison Square 7894. Hart.

22D, 39 EAST.—Two rooms and bath; steam heat, telephone. Gramercy 4593.

APARTMENTS.—Furnished, unfurnished; 3 to 12 rooms; $200 monthly up; most desirable locations and appointments. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St. Telephone 8300 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CLARK REALTY, 80 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Sublet double room and bath,
Also two rooms and bath.

SEVEN-ROOM apartment; restaurant service. Tel. Plaza 4958.

TO SUBLET — Small furnished apartment; very attractive. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

16TH ST., 115 WEST.—Four-room apartment for sale; player piano, cut glass, silver, curtains, portieres, complete housekeeping, $1,300. Taylor.

42D, 241 WEST.—Furnished apartment, 42d St. near Times Sq.; gentleman leaving for France after five years' residence, strongly recommends this opportunity for bachelor or two friends. Norris.

45TH, 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath kitchen or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, (Near 5th Av.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, (floor,) four rooms, kitchenette, bath; all light; $175. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

48TH, 49 WEST.—TWO ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.

52D ST., 43 WEST.—Exclusive apartment; large room, bathroom; steam heat, electricity.

55TH, WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath; very handsomely furnished, $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rate.

58TH, WEST.—Exceptional 2-room, bath, kitchenette apartment; sublet; would divide. Columbus 6186.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Front apartment, overlooking Park; three beautiful rooms, bath, and kitchenette.

70TH.—Seven rooms, two baths, three bedrooms, handsomely furnished. Col. 3974.

74TH, 242 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED SUITE, 2 ROOMS AND BATH; JAP SERVICE; SUITABLE TWO OR MORE BACHELORS.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Select furnished, unfurnished 6 rooms, 2 baths, elevator. 3 north.

88TH, 345 WEST.—Eight rooms, 3 baths, outside, beautifully furnished, long or short lease. See janitor; if unusually large, light rooms; convenient to subway. Rooms.

WILL rent seven-room apartment, nouveau art decorations, in Forties; everything new and of quality. A 426 Times Annex.

6-7-8 ROOMS,
ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, FOR SEASON OR YEAR. EXCELLENT LOCALITY.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
BROADWAY AT 109TH ST. ACADEMY 1600.

Unfurnished—East Side.

12TH, 5 EAST.—Two large and four small rooms, not all connected; bath, hot air, and gas.

12TH, 5 EAST,—2 large, 4 small rooms, not all connecting; heat, bath.

HALF of well-furnished studio apartment to let. Telephone 7087 Madison Square.

Unfurnished—West Side.

12TH, 51 WEST.—Sculptor's studio, $80; 2 rooms and bath, $35; 1 room and bath, $50. Duross. Chelsea 2317.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $50 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

47TH, 115 WEST.—Parlor floor, three large rooms, bath, electric light, steam heat.

48TH, 113 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, all modern improvements; $40 to $50 per month.

57TH, 200 WEST.—New building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,800 to $4,500; studio living rooms, 25x30. Payson McL. Merrill Co., Agent, 9 East 44th. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor for studio or professional; three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; references.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
One Kitchenette Apartment.
2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Rent $900 Per Annum.

90TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette and bath; entire floor; service optional.

104TH ST., 135 WEST.—High-class elevator apartments; seven light rooms; all-night service; maid; toilet; $840.

113TH, 544 WEST.—High class bachelor apartment, 2 rooms and bath; rent $660-$780.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath, two toilets; rent $900; corner Morningside Drive, near Columbia University; newly decorated; immediate possession.

157TH ST., 614 WEST.—Apartment 7D, five rooms; rent, $64.

BROADWAY, 1,181, E. COR. 160TH ST.
EIGHT rooms, light rooms, high-class, elevator; electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent, on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 14, (at 60th St.)—Eight rooms and bath, sublet $1,000. Malcolm E. Smith & Rudolph C. Culver, 185 Madison Av. 2682 Murray Hill.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, $50.
274-276 West 19th St.; five all light rooms. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or supt.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for clients. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

NEW APARTMENTS, STUDIOS.
59 East 34th; 2 large rooms, bath, $70-$75. AMES & CO., 26 West 31st St., or janitor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 676.—Exceptionally perfect, desirable, all light six-room modern apartment; sublet; immediate possession; two rooms face Drive, balance Southern exposure. Inquire Superintendent.

DIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—To sublet, four rooms and bath; $900 a year. Inquire superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—To sublet, nine rooms, three baths; $2,000 a year. Superintendent on premises.

Brooklyn.

SUBLET attractive three room and bath apartment in Flatbush Garden Apartment, all modern improvements, well heated, to responsible party; rent $36. Phone Kenmore 2038.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, three-room apartment, at once; well furnished; piano or victrola; situated between 70th and 110th Sts., near Broadway; select neighborhood. Phone mornings, 8 to 10, Schuyler 1000, Room 1032.

A business gentleman wants a furnished apartment, one or two rooms, private bath, for 3-6 months; will take lease or will sublet; references exchanged; $40-$50. R 131 Times.

TEACHER of languages wants the exclusive use of a well-appointed private studio or small apartment, centrally located for two afternoons weekly; will exchange. Cortina, H 74 Times.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants furnished apartment below 110th Street; 6-7 rooms, 2 baths, to July; pay $200 month. Telephone particulars Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Wanted, in Washington Square or Gramercy Park section, by refined young couple without children, small furnished apartment. Address P. O. Box 1431.

Wanted, furnished apartment, 7 rooms and bath, vicinity Columbia University; five months; price not over $150. Address E. S. P., the Standish Arms, Brooklyn.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT.—Large demand; select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72. Col. 836.

Select elevator apartment wanted, three or four rooms, for young men; west side, between 66th and 110th Sts. W 169 Times.

APARTMENT, comfortably furnished, 5-8 rooms, wanted until June 15; please state rental. X 205 Times Annex.

Furnished kitchenette apartment for two months, east or west side. Phone Murray Hill 3124.

Require five, seven rooms, west side; $150-$225; short season. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished.

A small or very small unfurnished flat with electric light and bath with toilet; as near as possible to 42d St. O 234 Times Downtown.

Three-room apartment or studio; bedroom, parlor, kitchen, bath; Gramercy, Washington Square neighborhoods, or below 57th, west side; $35-$40. A 424 Times Annex.

Brooklyn.

A 4 or 5-room apartment wanted, steam heat, electric light, for 2 adults. L. L. L., 568 8th St., Brooklyn. Phone 5479-J South.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

318T, 130 EAST.—Newly furnished living room and 2 bedrooms connecting, in light, warm apartment; attractive for 2 business women. Apply 2d floor.

318T, 108 EAST.—Attractive heated furnished rooms, also front and back parlor; near subway; telephone.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42.—$15, $10; private bath; $6, $6.50, $7.50; running water.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, with private bath, steam heat, and electricity. Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 174, (32d.)—Only remaining vacancy; 135 East 37th; unfurnished; $55; unusual studio.

West Side.

37TH, 28 WEST.—Front parlor, running water, $8; front room, private bath, $10; large rooms, bath, toilet, kitchenette, $14.

52D, 61 WEST.—Front parlor, bath; well-heated house; $10; restricted neighborhood.

56TH, 201 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; southern exposure; conveniences. Circle 3993.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

61ST, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished, all light rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, elevator; $4, $5, and $8; near Broadway subway. Walker.

65TH, 142 WEST.—Large furnished room, suitable business couple; kitchenette privileges; all conveniences.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Rooms, with hot and cold running water; references. Col. 8828.

68TH, 105 WEST.—Single room, next to bath; all conveniences. King, Colum. 8218.

68TH, 31 WEST.—Pleasant, comfortably furnished rooms, private family.

69TH, 143 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive suite; lavatory; electricity; closets; telephone; excellent heat; southern exposure; non-housekeeping, charming apartment; $12. Reuza.

69TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; electricity.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; all conveniences; centrally located.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; centrally located.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Very large beautifully furnished front room; heat, electricity; also smaller room; breakfast optional; gentlemen preferred.

70TH ST., 204 WEST.—Newly furnished suite, front parlor, bedroom, bath adjoining; one or more gentlemen; elevator apartment.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive room, modern improvements; must see to appreciate; reference; telephone.

71ST, 216 WEST.—Furnished rooms, attractive, large, warm, front room; all conveniences.

71ST, 70 WEST.—3 windows, front; $8; southerly exposed, $7, (entire second floor,) private house. 235 Columbus.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Large front room; running water, electricity, steam; phone; conveniences.

71ST ST., 19 WEST.—Large room in beautifully furnished bachelor home; owner's residence; breakfast.

71ST, 324 WEST.—Bachelor's suite, private bath; open fireplace; reasonable.

72D, near Central Park West.—Large room and bath; gentleman; references. Columbus 1242.

73D, 269 WEST.—Warm, medium room, next bath; one or two; $8.50.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished (or unfurnished) suite, second floor; southern exposure; fireplaces; parquet flooring; tile bath; private and exclusive.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Two sunny, warm rooms, bath adjoining, electricity, near subway; references.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished house, rooms, with, without private baths; electricity.

75TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large sunny rooms, with or without baths; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractive, medium-sized room, convenient bath; desirable locality.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive large room, running water, steam heat, electricity, telephone.

79TH, 119 WEST.—Very large, attractive, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; twin beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; nicely furnished; small room; subway and L.

81ST, 100 WEST.—Large and small rooms, adjoining bath; convenient "L"; references.

85TH, 30 WEST.—Comfortable, well heated rooms; continuous hot water; congenial surroundings; electricity.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Parlor suite, private bath; independent entrance; business people; gentlemen; kitchenette.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; large front room; running water.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractive, completely furnished, 3 rooms and kitchenette; $63 monthly.

93D, 146 WEST.—Splendid suite; gentleman's house; electricity; all conveniences; room adjoining bath.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Apt. 2C.)—Desirable room; on Broadway; running water, steam heat.

97TH ST., (762 West End Av.)—Front room with alcove; all conveniences; one block subway; breakfast.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Two large outside rooms, near bath; single, en suite. Apartment 9.

99TH, 245 WEST, (Broadway.)—Two beautiful large rooms; very warm; every convenience; adjoining baths; one flight; phone; steam heat.

99TH, 300 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms with lavatory; single or together. Willis.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, opposite park; $5; telephone; breakfast. Robinson.

106TH, 288 WEST.—Comfortable room; all conveniences; terms reasonable; lady preferred.

106TH, WEST.—Desirable room, with all conveniences; $14 per month; permanent gentleman only. Academy 1936.

107TH, 230 WEST.—French lady has newly decorated rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences; elevator apartment. Mme. Du Colonb, Apartment 35.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Front and adjoining, single or en suite; attractively furnished. Apart. 45.

107TH, 220 WEST, (Apt. 53.)—Very desirable large front, also front suite, furnished or unfurnished; genteel; modern; references.

107TH, 301 WEST.—Large room, overlooking Broadway; running water, closets; convenient to subway; gentlemen preferred; references; elevator apartment. 5B.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Room, private bath, gentleman only; private family. Apt. 1A.

112TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive, sunny, warm; adjoining bath; exclusive. Cathedral 6390. Apartment 10C.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, suitable two; modern apartment. Johnston.

116TH, (Near Columbia and Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, bedroom; running water. Morningside 6487.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Charmingly furnished, clean, light rooms; all conveniences; elevator service; electricity; $5-$7; meals optional; references. Moore.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Warm, comfortable room, near bath; elevator; $5.50. Apartment 63.

119TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath; telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH, 364 WEST.—New bachelor home; conveniences; elevated express; rare opportunity; $10; references.

176TH, 28 WEST.—Large, warm, attractively furnished room; electricity, steam heat; gentleman; reference.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (122d St.)—Warm rooms, business women. Young. Apt. 42.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (Apt. 35.)—Warm, well furnished, outside room with couple; attractive home; gentleman or business woman.

WEST END AV., 826.—Handsome bachelor apartment, parlor, bedroom, bath; valet attendance. Riverside 3050.

WEST END, 410.—Attractive sunny room or suite; private apartment. Schuyler 8283.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young man, established in business, wants nice room with all conveniences, with refined private family, 72d to 110th, west side; will pay only moderate price; I roomed three years in elegant home; active in church and Sunday School, interested in dancing, skating, tennis, etc. W 172 Times.

Two rooms and bath, furnished, between 42d and 66th; apartment or private home. W 182 Times.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, now, near Columbia, two rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished. O 252 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

MADISON AV., 191 and 193.—Desirable rooms with baths; single room; excellent table.

West Side.

107TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

83D, 9 WEST.—Second-floor suite, private bath; few table guests accommodated.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

54 WEST 54TH STREET.
Double room, private bath, electricity; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
Small room and bath, with board.

57TH, 32 WEST.—Large, small rooms, adjoining bath; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive, warm double room; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

112 WEST 78D ST.
Desirable room; heated house; board; references.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Refined home; attractive medium-sized room; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)
Beautifully furnished rooms, en suite, singly; bath, steam, electricity; home cooking; table guests.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, steam-heated rooms, double and single; bath adjoining, excellent home table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; continuous hot water; electricity; business couple or gentlemen; good table; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house, small room, adjoining bath; gentleman; table guests.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny rooms; well heated; electricity; private house. Schuyler 8609.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small warm rooms; all conveniences; excellent home cooking; references.

88TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Very desirable single and double rooms, with adjoining baths; Jewish family; excellent cooking; congenial surroundings; table guests accommodated.

91ST, 153 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, bath adjoining; suitable two; excellent home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Sunny rooms; well-heated house; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well-heated house; excellent cuisine; "L."

94TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive room, running water, closet, board; references.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large parlor, with private bath; Jewish table. Brody. Morningside 2123.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Refined home; large and small rooms; constant heat; hot water; table guests accommodated.

PRIVATE French family, having high-class apartment, will board lady interested in music and French; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. Dingelman, (agency,) 154 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Very desirable, sunny rooms; running water; single, double rooms, adjoining bath; excellent board. Morningside 4960. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, suitable for couple, facing the Drive; first-class board. 4,571 Audubon. Apt. 6B.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Warm Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Good Cuisine.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

WEST END AV., 541, (86th.)—Large, single rooms; table guests; parlor dining; social surroundings.

BOARD WANTED.

Two ladies desire warm connecting rooms, second floor; good board. A 582 Times Harlem.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALLEN 1917, FIVE PASSENGER.
Cost $1,050. Our price $425.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

BROUGHAM town car, 1916; cost $5,600; our price $1,850. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK BARGAINS, LIKE NEW.
Sedans, Cabriolets, Touring. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1918, 7-passenger touring; big reduction. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE.
Four-passenger, fully equipped, like new; bargain. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
With every equipment; perfect condition. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
7-passenger, fully equipped, newly painted, and guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone 5052 Columbus.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET.
Has every equipment; will sacrifice; condition guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC 1916 LIMOUSINE.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet; condition perfect; new tires, many extras. Myers & Stark, 1,790 Broadway, Room 1016. Columbus 8963.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, model 1917. Apart. D7. Address 614 West 157th St.

CHANDLER limousine, 1916; like new; exceptional bargain. 903 West 59th St.

DODGE 1917, 5 passenger, tires like new, many extras. Price $575.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

DODGE 1916 five passenger, fine tires, new top, overhauled and repainted, $450.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

DODGE TOURING;
late model; complete; extra tires; bargain for quick cash. 305 West 79th.

FIAT.—Latest imported Fleetwood 5-passenger touring; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

FIAT 1917; limousine body; used 3 months; beautifully upholstered. Phone Col. 8963.

FRANKLIN 1917 touring car. Call after 7 P. M., Geo. J. Donahue, Hotel Majestic.

FRANKLIN 1916 touring; exceptionally fine condition; sell cheap. 305 West 59th St.

HUDSON SPEEDSTER, 4 passenger; like new; car guaranteed. Alexander Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE demonstrator, five passenger, new; 200 miles; bargain.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE Brougham, latest model. Cost $2,850. Our price $1,200.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE MODEL 32, TOURING.
Price $300.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, Houck wire wheels, late model. Cost $1,975. Our price $975.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE 1917 sedan; bargain; first-class condition; guaranteed service. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1917 five-passenger; wonderful car; fine tires. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

KISSEL sedan; brand-new paint; starter; excellent shoes; quick, $400. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872, 1700 Broadway, fourth floor.

LANCIA 1916 Special, 4-pass.
LANCIA "35" Touring, 5-pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE Model 6-48, 1913 Touring, electric starter. Cost $5,000. Our price $400.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

LOCOMOBILE landaulet, late model, newly finished, first-class condition; cost $6,300, sell for $1,900. Ireland, 1,648 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1916 touring, excellent condition, $300. Lexington Motors, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 1872.

OAKLAND Model 6-48, 1914 Touring. Cost $1,825. Our price $400.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

OVERLAND 1916 Model 83-B, five passenger; run 4,000 miles. Price $400.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

PACKARD.—For sale, ten model 18 taxicabs; good running condition. Apply W. L. Smith, 218 East 44th.

PACKARD 7-passenger for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66,"
4 pass. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

REGAL 1916 Roadster. Cost $1,025. Our price $525.
Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

REO 1916 four-cylinder, five-passenger; quick; $475. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872.

ROLLS-ROYCE limousine; also sedan and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1915, special 75 touring; shaft drive; Holbrook body. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX 1914, 7-passenger, Holbrook body, electric system; overhauled. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STEARNS-KNIGHT limousine, "Light 4" model; desirable town car; most economical car in its class; newly painted thistle green and black; overhauled and sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut panelling; cost $3,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

STUDEBAKER 1917 six-cylinder, all-weather top; newly painted and overhauled; make offer; time payments; trade. Lexington Motors, Circle 1872, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

STUTZ 1915 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

"WHITE" USED CARS; also other makes; touring cars and taxicabs.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

Miscellaneous.

RIGHT PRICES.
1917 CADILLAC TOUR., VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
1917 HUPMOBILE, 7 PASS.; LIKE NEW.
1917 REO, 7 PASSENGER TOURING.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOUR., REFINISHED.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING, SEDAN TOP.
1916 HWPMOBILE, 5 PASS. TOURING.
1916 HUPMOBILE ROAD., WIRE WHEELS.
1916 REO, 7 PASSENGER TOURING.
1916 LEXINGTON, 7 PASS. TOURING.
1915 STEARNS, 4 PASS. CABRIOLET.
1915 BUICK, C25 TOURING.
1915 OVERLAND SMALL, TOURING.
1914 PACKARD, 3-ton, 7 PASSENGER.
1914 MERCER TOURING.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the Trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., Cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

TAXICABS.—6 White taxicabs, just overhauled and repainted; ready for inspection; time payments. Wheeler, Riverside 7282.

TOURING CARS, ROADSTERS, CLOSED CARS.
Limousine Bodies. Rolls-Royce Winter Body.
Ford Sedan, (new,) big bargain.
20th Century Co., 1,700 B'way, Cor. 54th.

15 new 3-ton truck chassis for sale; would consider $1,000 down, rest time—or form trucking company, anything to unload. W. B. Raymond, 255 West 51st St.

Motor Trucks.

GUARANTEED NEW U. S. TRUCKS.
Never used. Twenty 5-ton. Immediate delivery. Special discount. Bryant 5187. Willis.

PACKARD 2-TON TRUCKS for sale; also Federal trucks, with or without bodies; good condition; attractive prices. Interborough Transfer Co., 406 West 45th St., N. Y.

TRUCKS.—New high-grade 3½, 5, 7 tons; special discount. Col. 9046, 66 Journal Bldg.

2, 3, 5 TON TRUCKS, day, week, or monthly contracts. J 217 Times Downtown.

Automobiles Wanted.

Will pay cash for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobiles for Rent.

ATTRACTIVE Rental Service.—Pierce-Arrow, Packards. Special rates monthly. Polite liveried chauffeurs. Egidi, 123 West 52d. Circle 774.

AUTO TRUCK.—Have 2-ton truck to hire by hour or day. Steiner, Gramercy 2963.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8530 Bryant.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 223 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty at Broadway. 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School of WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U. S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, experienced at all office work; neat, accurate. H 66 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; eight years' experience; correspondent; can take full charge. W 179 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate and reliable; 12 years' experience; salary $20. W 168 Times.

CASHIER.—Young Swiss lady, linguist, seeks situation as cashier in hotel or restaurant; many years' experience. H 12 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, thoroughly trained and experienced in modern business, as instructor to correspondence forces—dictators and transcribers; results guaranteed; highest credentials. W. R., 46 Times.

DENTIST OFFICE.—Trained nurse, with knowledge of bookkeeping and stenography, wants position in dentist's or doctor's office, half days. Miss Claire, 127 West 83d St., city. Phone 8276 Schuyler.

DENTIST ASSISTANT.
Young lady, high school graduate; three years' experience; references furnished. S., 117 West 87th St.

DESIGNER.—With ability to create and design ladies' and misses' tailored dresses that are good sellers, wishes a position with manufacturer or large establishment. H 69 Times.

FILE CLERK, experienced; only those desiring a competent clerk need apply. Box 375, Times, 2 Rector St.

SALESLADY, experienced in department stores, desires position. F. R., 192 Times.

SECRETARY who can take your dictation, and is capable of handling your ENTIRE CORRESPONDENCE and giving HIGHEST GRADE SERVICE, is always a PAYING INVESTMENT; if you are in the market, investigate. H 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, high school graduate, capable assuming responsibilities, 6 years' practical experience, versed up-to-date office methods, age 23; unquestionable reference; $16. 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Due to war we wish to place competent stenographer in our employ over three years; salary $15; personal interview by appointment. O 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and librarian, at present engaged with New York Public Library, desires position in similar capacity; highest references. R 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 7 years' publishing and commercial experience; salary, $16 or $18. G. T., Apartment 33, 600 West 174th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, reliable young lady desires position; close attention; $12 if chance to advance. Miss E. M., Room 402, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, SECRETARY.—Speedy, accurate; last position 7 years; excellent references; salary to start, $25. H 45 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, bookkeeper, thoroughly competent, long experience; salary $20. Moss, 25 Carmine St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement. Edna Shephard, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST. — Young lady, beginner, desires to connect with concern where strict attention to duties will merit advancement. P 188 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, engineering experience, secretarial qualifications, exceptional ability; $25 a week. O 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; high school graduate; accurate; salary $16. W 174 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' experience, initiative, desires position reliable concern. H 221 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Have you opening for bright, energetic, experienced girl? $20. O 270 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Strictly A1 stenographer and secretary desires position at once; best references. Adler, 423 153th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, desires temporary position for about two months. W 175 Times.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; competent, high school education, neat, refined appearance. O 240 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school graduate; $15. R. G., 2,291 Crotona Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; 5 years' experience; references; $15. Box 107, 1,152 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; efficient, capable, knowledge bookkeeping; $18. O 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; business school graduate; will work hard for advancement. Olga Wagner, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, knowledge of bookkeeping and billing; good references; $15. O 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 3½ years' experience; high school graduate; correspondence worker; references; $15. O 260 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — American, 3½ years' practical experience; references; $15. O 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, two years' experience, rapid worker; references; $12. O 222 Times Downtown.

TEACHER, college graduate; public school methods; all branches. "Coaching," 263 West 125th.

WELL-EDUCATED, well-read lady, 27, with knowledge of five languages, wants position as secretary, correspondent, translator, or other suitable occupation; traveling position also desirable; energ

The new Harlem office of The New York Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street, is now open. Advertisements and subscriptions received.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance; references required.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 58 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL CLASSES Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, New York.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Capable and reliable accountants or auditors for temporary employment which may prove permanent; only those at present disengaged will be considered. Address, stating age, nationality, religion, experience, references, and telephone number. O 255 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT wanted; state experience, qualifications, and salary. O 258 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING CLERK wanted by large publishing house to receive advertisements and subscriptions; hours, 3 P. M. to 12:30 A. M.; salary, $15; excellent opportunity to learn advertising; state age and experience. Z 394 Times Annex.

A POULTRY MAN WANTED, experienced in operating incubators and brooder houses on large scale; good salary; best references required. Write, or call in person daily from 9:30 to 10 in the morning, except Thursday, 316 West 97th St; Apt. 8C.

ASSEMBLER, ACCUSTOMED TO AUTO AND MOTOR CYCLE WORK. Sohner, Militor Corporation, Bergen and Kearney Aves., Jersey City, New Jersey.

AUDITOR.
Exceptional opportunity in publishing house for auditor and accountant, preferably experienced in advertising and periodical work; must be good correspondent and department manager; state age, experience, salary, references. Publisher, H 222 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMEN.
FOREMOST MOTOR CAR MANUFACTURERS WITH PROMINENT BROADWAY SALESROOMS AND MOST ATTRACTIVE LINE OF LOW PRICE MODELS, WOULD LIKE TO CONFER WITH SALESMEN OF PROVEN ABILITY; COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT; EXPERIENCE IN AUTOMOBILES NOT ESSENTIAL; STATE EXPERIENCE AND FORMER CONNECTIONS IN FIRST LETTER TO SECURE INTERVIEW. H 37 TIMES.

BILLING CLERK and BILL CHECKER.—Advertising agency has opening for an experienced billing clerk and bill checker; only experienced men or women please answer; reply giving age, references, and salary. Address Box 3 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED; KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING NECESSARY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY. COMMERCIAL CLOAK AND SUIT CO., 153 WEST 27TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER with a growing firm 20 miles from New York; opportunity for a man not in draft; thorough knowledge of accounting necessary. X 208 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, for large importing corporation; state full particulars, experience, salary expected, &c. R 123 Times.

BOY wanted by a large manufacturing concern; a young boy for general office work; must be well educated and of good parentage; apply by letter, stating age and salary expected. X. Y. Z., 200 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by high-class publishing company for errands and office; must have references and grammar school education; previous experience not necessary; state age. R 122 Times.

BOY wanted in steamship office; good chance advancement for bright and energetic boy; state salary expected. O 259 Times Downtown.

BOY in law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address in applicant's own handwriting, stating experience, if any. N 202 Times Downtown.

BOY, American, for general work in downtown publishing house; give reference, religion, age, and experience; $7. O 251 Times Downtown.

BOY to assist in office and run errands; splendid chance for advancement; salary $7. Apply 9 A. M., John T. Stanley Co., 642 West 30th.

BOY about 16 years for stock, silk and ribbon house; references. Address W 164 Times.

BOY wanted, general office duties and light errands; neat, energetic, and ambitious. N 205 Times Downtown.

BRAZER, ACCUSTOMED TO AUTO AND MOTORCYCLE WORK. Sohner, Militor Corporation, Bergen and Kearny Avenues, Jersey City, New Jersey.

BUYER wanted for millinery; a live wire for department store; city of 200,000; State of Ohio; call Friday. M. J. Federman, 72 Madison Av.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT.
Stock Exchange house; must be draft exempt; have knowledge of business, write good hand, and be accurate, with the best of references from previous employers. D 393 Times Downtown.

CASHIER'S ASSISTANT.—Young man, 17 to 20, as cashier's assistant in silk commission house; no experience necessary; fair education an essential. R 126 Times.

CLAIM MAN. — Experienced compensation claim man with executive ability. D 377 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young man wanted in high-class retail store; salary $10 per week to start with splendid chance for advancement; address in own handwriting, giving age, experience, and references. O 219 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Experienced clerks; rapid writers; quick at figures. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and salary desired. R 122 Times.

COOPER for light barrels; steady work. Apply Chemical Works, White and Boerum Sts., Brooklyn.

DOORMAN.—Middle-aged man of pleasant and agreeable manner and appearance to act as doorman for large corporation; this is a permanent position to the right man, who must possess courtesy, diplomacy, and discretion; give full information regarding age, nationality, religion, and previous business experience. W 156 Times.

DRAFTSMEN-TOOL DESIGNERS AND MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF HIGH-GRADE, MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY AND DEVELOPMENT WORK; ALSO DETAILERS AND TRACERS. THIS IS NOT A JOB, BUT A REAL OPPORTUNITY TO ENTER A GROWING AND SUBSTANTIAL ORGANIZATION; TO MEN WHO CAN QUALIFY, WE HAVE A DESIRABLE PROPOSITION. WRITE US ABOUT YOUR EXPERIENCE, GIVING FULL DETAILS AND WHEN YOU WOULD BE AVAILABLE. M. J. A., 115 TIMES.

DRAFTSMAN.—One having much experience. Reply P. O. Box 2,196 New York.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN.—Structural steel, mechanical and electrical, for public utility work; state education, experience, reference, and salary; positions are at Philadelphia; traveling expenses will be paid; will worth investigation. Z 346 Times Annex.

ENGINEER.—WE WILL PAY $25 PER WEEK FOR AN ENGINEER WITH A SECOND-CLASS LICENSE; PERMANENT POSITION FOR A MAN THAT IS STEADY AND SOBER; MARRIED MAN PREFERRED. ADDRESS ENGINEER, 208 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

ERRAND BOY, wanted, with excellent references, over 15 years of age. Call, before 10 o'clock, The Little Shop, 561 5th Av.

EXECUTIVE

A man with exceptional executive ability, who can take full charge of a Trade Publishing organization. Splendid opportunity as business is steadily growing. When the man PROVES his ability, he can acquire an interest. For appointment, address President, Box 154 Times.

GAUGEMAKERS,
thoroughly experienced, first-class men, to make and check gauges. American Can Co., West 95th St. Dock.

INSURANCE PLACER.—Young man, over 21, only those with experience need apply. L. T. Hollister, Inc., 92 William St.

INVESTIGATORS for employment department who are good on report work; must be good American citizens over 21 years of age, who can furnish references for the past ten years; state salary expected. Address X 203 Times Annex.

INVESTIGATOR wanted, familiar with accident cases and legal work; state experience and salary expected. O 205 Times Downtown.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE ENGRAVER for high-class commercial house. M. L., 31 Times.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MAN, experienced, to take charge of upholstering, drapery, and slip cover work, either one or all, for large department store in Washington, D. C. Apply S. Kann Sons & Co., 418 9th Av., 1 to 2 o'clock.

MANAGER.—Man to run hotel restaurant; nominal rent to a first-class man. Apply 208 West 56th St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN WANTED, WITH LAYOUT OR DETAIL EXPERIENCE; VERY ATTRACTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE RIGHT MEN; ELECTRICAL EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; CALL AT THE HOTEL IMPERIAL BETWEEN 5 AND 6 P. M., FEB. 4, 5, 6, INQUIRE FOR MR. C. B. MILLS, REPRESENTING WESTINGHOUSE ELEC. & MFG. CO.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted with experience on electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and controllers; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Dept. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANIC (foreman) for automobile repairing by Bergen Co., N. J., garage. Address, stating experience and salary expected. D 372 Times Downtown.

MEN

PHOTOSTAT OPERATOR;
ROUTING AND PLANNING MEN;
EXPERIENCED PRODUCTION MEN;
50 ALL AROUND MACHINISTS;
20 MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN;
10 TRACERS;
ALSO
EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS.

STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man; good penman; experienced in general office and clerical work; good chance for advancement. Apply American Spectacle Co., 47 West 34th.

OFFICE BOY for general office work and errands in large clothing concern; no previous experience necessary; salary $7 a week to start; good chance for advancement. Call Employment Department, 754 Pacific St., near Atlantic Av. subway station, Brooklyn.

OFFICE BOY wanted; one who wants to work and not look out of the window all day; hours, 9 to 5:30; half day Saturday all year; beginner no objection. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, and references, to S. J. T., Room 805, 18 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE BOY, 15 or 16 years old, for office work in large silk house; must be bright, active, and willing; good opportunity. Address "Silks," W 138 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Experienced; Christian firm; good appearance; opportunity for advancement. O 238 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO. REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF AN EXPERIENCED OFFICE MANAGER WITH PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF ACCOUNTING. APPLY IN PERSON AT 83 WEST 34TH ST.

OFFICE WORKERS.
We have immediate vacancies for experienced office assistants on difficult office routine; hours 9-5; excellent offices, good pay. Call at once The Encyclopaedia Britannica, 286 Fourth Av., (at 22d St.,) N. Y. C.

PHYSICIAN.—Have an opening for a physician registered in New York State. Advertising office located outside of city; experience unnecessary, but man must be of good standing, both professionally and as to character; state age, whether married or single, also school and year graduated in first letter. Z 336 Times Annex.

PORTER, ready to do any work around building. Call Supt., 12 West 97th St.

SALESMEN, (3,) middle-aged or elderly gentlemen of striking appearance, able to approach big men on meritorious proposition; commission, drawing account; permanent, well-paying positions; give age, experience. R 130 Times.

SALESMAN, pharmaceutical, to sell retail drug trade in Brooklyn and Long Island; applicants must have full selling experience; salary, commission, and expenses; state age, experience, &c.; bond required. R 110 Times.

SALESMEN. — Gentlemen of good appearance, acquainted with the advertising line; commission and drawing account; will give full particulars, C. D., 278 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for growing wholesale grocery firm, to call on hotels and restaurants; must be experienced; one with own trade preferred; big opportunity; salary and commission. N 206 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to represent manufacturer of georgette crepe for waist, dress, millinery, neckwear, and underwear trades; commission only. Call between 9-10 or after 4, Myonette Silks, Inc., 25 West 33d St.

SALESMAN on silk waists; we are open for a Middle Western man; must also have large acquaintance with city resident buyers on commission basis. Daily Waist, 158 West 27th.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced on dresses, New York City and surroundings; well known, established house, medium price; commission basis. R 136 Times.

SALESMAN to handle well-established, high-grade line cotton dress fabrics, New England States; commission: state experience. R 134 Times.

SALESMAN-MANAGER acquainted with millinery good opportunity; notions and trimmings; salary and commission. R 108 Times.

SALESMEN.—Must be experienced in selling men's hats retail; good opportunity for right men; salary. Apply before noon, Young's Hats, 605 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Takes side line women's neckwear; one handling kindred lines preferred; liberal commission; all territory open. R 135 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, automobile tire salesman; sold by salary and commission; excellent opportunity; give references in full. Box J 327 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN on ladies neckwear; city and vicinity; only experienced need apply; good opportunity for right party; commission. Goldberg Shanker, 100 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Young man, acquainted with jewelry and notion trade, for leather goods house; salary or commission. N. T., 253 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Out of town salesman wanted on a commission basis for cotton piece goods concern. R. Seril & Co., 486 Broadway, City.

SALESMAN, with plumbing supplies experience. Warren Plumbing Supply Co., 237 Warren St., Jersey City.

SALESMAN
for city, experienced in selling dresses; commission basis. Heimlich, 15 West 26th.

SALESMAN, for side line of dyes and tints through South; department store and drug trade. W 170 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, on ladies' coats; commission basis. R 109 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—New York investment house has opening for five salesmen to call on high-class inquirers located upper New York, lower New York, Brooklyn, and Newark, regarding stock in well known enterprise, officered by men of international reputation. Only men with clean records can connect. Business is dignified. No advances, liberal commission and permanent connection for right men. Give full details. W 173 Times.

SALESMEN.—A gigantic financial institution organized with an initial capital of $10,000,000 to facilitate the manufacturing and mercantile activities of this country desires salesmen over 35 years of age, of unquestioned integrity and superlative ability, to assist in placing its securities; opportunity for a large income on commission basis, and for the successful man advancement to a very desirable life connection. Address M. C., Box 159 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Stocks and bonds; one having ability and character, backed by A1 record and references, to sell American Tin and Tungsten Co. Stock now active on New York Curb; on commission basis; if you have a clientele and are above the average we will furnish first-class leads, otherwise do not waste our time. Write or phone for appointment. C. Taylor Muchmore Co., stocks and bonds, 1 Wall St. Phone Rector 1926.

SALESMEN.—Two or three salesmen to take charge of established metropolitan and out-of-town territories; men with experience in office routine and double-entry bookkeeping can use this knowledge to good advantage; six weeks' training course free of cost; during which time salary is paid; reply, giving experience, stating if draft exempt. N 203 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—I want two first-class, intelligent American salesmen to see me at once on a very dignified productive 1918 campaign; will pay drawing account against commission, and put you where you can make money; this is a splendid connection. P. F. Heffernan, 286 4th Av., near 22d St., 14th floor.

SALESMAN WANTED.
One of the leading petticoat houses is open for an experienced salesman in that line for office and city trade; also to travel; commission basis; excellent opportunity for A1 man; state particulars; strictly confidential. Address Z 397 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, 25 to 40 years old, with commercial, mercantile, or specialty experience, wanted for New York and outside territory; salesmen earning $75 to $150 per week; commissions, drawing account, and transportation. J. C., 60 Times.

SALESMAN.—Cloak and suit house, handling a strong line popular-priced merchandise for immediate delivery, has an opening for salesmen personally acquainted with resident buyers; must be capable of bringing that class of trade in; exceptional opportunity for right man; commission. R 117 Times.

SALES MANAGER WANTED.—Large food concern occupying dominant position in its own field has an opening for a sales manager experienced in food distribution methods. Must be a man with successful record in handling men and selling methods nationally through established food brokers and jobbers. Opening offers an excellent opportunity for a sales executive who can speedily organize a sales force to the point of highest efficiency and keep his men enthused. Give full details of past experience, age, salary expected, etc., in first letter. All applications will be treated in strict confidence. R 128 Times.

SECOND MAN TO DO CHORES AROUND HOUSE AND WASH AUTOMOBILE; TO LEAVE CITY. APPLY ALFRED FANTLE, 120 WEST 32D ST., FRIDAY MORNING, AFTER 10.

SHIPPING CLERK (head) wanted by large manufacturing concern; must be familiar with domestic and foreign shipping and thoroughly capable of handling twelve delivery trucks; only experienced men need apply; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. R 104 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted for wholesale grocery house; give full particulars as to experience, age, and salary. Apply O 268 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK assistant, experienced in grocery trade, desired; state references, &c.; downtown. O 263 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, EXPERIENCED HIGH CLASS WAISTS-COSTUMES. STEPHANO CO., 2 WEST 33D.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut young man, competent stenographer, wanted for exporting and importing house; good salary; opportunity for advancement; give full particulars, including salary desired. W 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, experienced, rapid, and accurate; good opportunity for advancement; salary $12. N 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, Spanish and English; give full particulars about previous employment; Cuba. N 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, young man, 18-20, high school graduate; good chance for advancement. Apply Rosenwald & Weil, Room 1200, 260 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER in law office; reply in own handwriting, stating age, salary and experience. O 243 Times Downtown.

STOCK BOY.—Just from school to work in the stock and make himself generally useful in lace and embroidery importing house; no previous experience necessary; salary $7 to start, with chance for advancement. Call Thursday or Friday, between 9 and 10 A. M., L. H. Junod & Co., 100 Fifth Av.

STOCK CLERKS.—Young men with stationery experience; good salary; permanent position; rapid advancement. Apply by letter or after 11 A. M., Goldsmith Bros., The Big Stationery Store, 77 Nassau St.

STOCK CLERK.—A New York Stock Exchange house wants a competent stock clerk; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address "Stock," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted. Room 1209, 60 Broadway; commission.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED to take complete charge of machine shop employing 1,000 skilled mechanics in the Cleveland district; one thoroughly familiar with the building of sheet metal presses and dies preferred; must be energetic, understand the handling of men and the routing of work through shop; applicant must be capable of earning $5,000 or more per year; only first-class man will be considered; state age, experience, and former employer. Z 298 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT. — Thoroughly competent; reinforced concrete; superintendent; must have a general knowledge of engineering principles; best references required; state salary. Z 389 Times Annex.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
HAVE THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS
IN THEIR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS.

Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.

DRAFTSMEN.

High-class men, experienced in the designing and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.

GLASSWORKERS.

Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS

and model makers, high-class men, on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints, micrometer; steady positions; advancement.

YOUNG MEN

for telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.

YOUNG MEN

with high school education; $8-$9 start; raise April 1st, if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.

YOUNG MEN

from 18 to 21 years to work nights on rectifiers; will be paid $10 week while learning, $18 week when experts.

CALL
57 BETHUNE STREET,
NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH.

TRAFFIC MANAGER who can take complete charge of domestic and foreign railroad and steamship traffic; must be alert and thoroughly experienced; excellent opportunity; state salary and experience. Z 379 Times Annex.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Boy, 10 years old, unable to pay for 'cello lessons, seeks some one who would interest himself in him and teach him; has excellent talent; the 'cello was given him for Christmas. Irving Kuyler, 444 East 149th Street, Bronx.

JOHN McMURRON.—RELATIVES OF JOHN McMurron, deceased, please communicate with L. R. Grabill, Room 414, District Building, Washington, D. C.

FOR ADOPTION—A SIX-YEAR-OLD GIRL of good family; particulars furnished if interested; references. Apply Z 381 Times Annex.

N. BODNER & SON, 70 GANSEVOORT ST., announce their retirement from Produce Business, Jan. 31, 1918.

Owen McArdle, please communicate with your niece, Mrs. Philip Saulnier, Maple St., South Hamilton, Mass.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
ON PUNCHES AND DIES, JIGS AND FIXTURES, FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE WORK; ONLY MEN WITH EXPERIENCE NEED APPLY; CALL OR WRITE, GIVING AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY. CALL
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 BROADWAY,
9TH FLOOR.

WATCHMAN, night, at once; second-class fireman's license. J. F. Kaiser Co., 73 Gardner Av.

YOUNG MAN.
Large mercantile house wants a young man to run their mail-order department; prefers man in college graduate, married; must be able to write a business letter; good salary to right man; $20 during apprenticeship. Prove your worth by selling your services through the mail to R 132 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, not under 24, wanted in office of large hardware concern; knowledge of stenography and some experience in office systems and bookkeeping requisite; salary $18 to start. O 271 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, who has experience in operating commercial duplicator. Apply immediately Magazine Service Co., 3,293 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, accurate at figures, as assistant in shipping department; state age, experience, and salary. R 124 Times.

Employment Agencies.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 CHURCH ST., NEW YORK CITY. CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 1.

ENGLISH-SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—Spaniard preferred; fine opportunity; $1,200 per year.
SPANISH TRANSLATORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—We have many good openings for well-educated, thoroughly experienced Spanish translators and correspondents; those with export experience who have resided here for several years preferred; $1,200-$1,300 per year.
BOOKKEEPERS, (15.)—A1 general ledger men; permanent city locations; $1,300, with a chance for advancement; manufacturing business, exporters, mercantile, steamship, insurance, public utilities, and other lines of business; also openings in New Jersey, Connecticut, Westchester County, and South America; $1,200-$1,400 per year.
SHOP CLERK.—Actual shop experience in following up production, knowledge of cost or general accounting a big help; $1,300 per annum.
COST CLERKS, (3.)—Very good opening for first-class cost men; Americans only; $1,200-$1,500 per annum.
PRIVATE SECRETARY. — High-grade man, over 31 years of age, with banking experience, for responsible position with large financial institution; $1,800-$2,000 per annum.
PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Good opportunity for stenographer, with secretarial experience; good personality; familiar with office details, possessing business sense; salary to start, $20 per week.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.

Cost accountant, $3,000; export managers, (3,) $2,000-$3,000; office managers and accountants, (2,) $2,000.
Numerous stations for bookkeepers, correspondents, stenographers, and clerks (some without experience) at salaries from $10 a week to $1,800 a year.
CALL 9-2.

PURCHASING (advertising) $3,000; accountant (executive) $2,500; correspondent (investment securities) $2,500; cost accountant (efficiency) $2,800; several bookkeepers $1,500-$2,000; clerk (metalware) $1,800. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

ACCOUNTANTS, Secretaries, Bookkeepers, Ledger Clerks.—Young men and boys. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

Instruction.

LEARN BOOKKEEPING IN 40 HOURS. We guarantee to teach you bookkeeping in 40 hours so that you can actually and accurately keep books.
No home study; price reasonable
Call at our school for a free demonstration lesson; only two hours' attendance per day required.
HOFFMAN BOOKKEEPING SCHOOL, Singer Building, New York.

AMBITIOUS MEN AND WOMEN EARN $5,000 yearly as drugless practitioners; chiropractic is the science of eliminating disease without drugs; day or evening classes now forming; both sexes; moderate tuition, terms; particulars on request. AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CHIROPRACTIC. Now consolidated with the New Jersey College of Chiropractic operating the largest and best equipped Chiropractic School, Laboratory and Clinic in the East. Classes now forming, 453 West 34th, Suite 1022. Phone Greeley 1160.

MEN—YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
Big demand for mechanical dentists; you can learn easily and quickly; age or special education does not matter; we teach everything individually, day or night; easy payments. Call or write for Booklet T. Bodee School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44th St., N. Y., 15-17 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Established 25 years.

MEN.—AGE IS NO BARRIER. Become Dental Mechanics. Agreeable work, excellent pay. Big demand. Remarkably short and practical course. Individual instruction, day or evening. No book study. Easy payments. Get particulars; write for free Booklet the Dentists' Laboratories School, 25 W. 45th St. (Finest and most authoritative in America.)

ACCOUNTANTS are needed; men trained to audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, supervise; write for outline of training needed and details of instruction being given to groups after business hours; ask for Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

ANY ONE CAN LEARN to earn $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs. Many jobs now open. We teach motion picture, studio and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction. Day or evening classes. Easy terms. Call or write for booklet. N. Y. INSTITUTE OF PHOTOGRAPHY, Dept. 1-T, 141 West 36th St., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling. Write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. Natl. Salesmen's Training Ass'n, Suite 1808-D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS. Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city; write or call today for booklet. Radio School, 157 E. 86th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Designer, best qualifications, successful in high-grade gowns, wishes permanent connection with well-established manufacturing firm in good standing; would consider one-third interest profits; no salary; furnish all necessary models; part-time co-operation. Write to French, H 39 Times.

Motor transportation man wishes hauling contracts or will accept responsible position with large firm. Box H 20 Times.

SILK PLANT.
50 to 70 looms in running condition for sale. S. P., 283 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.—Complete furnishings, practically new, four rooms; sell at once. 725 West 172d, Apt. 6A. Audubon 3240.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED, Nonvisible, 3 months, $5; visible, 3 months, $7.50. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC., 339 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 5408 FRANKLIN.

Wanted.

Wanted, one small-size Emerson sinking pump, complete, with foot valve. X 207 Times Annex.

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Appointments, Transfers, and Promotions in the Public Schools.

The following were appointed assistant teachers in high schools yesterday:

SCHEDULE D1.

Morris, John W., Physical Training, Stuyvesant; Guilfoy, Anna F., Commercial Branch, Bryant; Cornelia M. Gross of P. S. 192, Manhattan, was assigned as a teacher of speed improvement to P. S. 22, 131, and 88, Manhattan.

The following teachers were appointed:

Manhattan.

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

School.		School.	
Keller, Anna	8	White, Elsie V.	90
Hurwitz, Rosetta	13	Lynch, Marion B.	100
Christmann, M.	23	Jacobs, Libbie	109
Anderson, A. C.	25	McNally, Alma V.	109
Heindel, V. M.	16	Brewer, F. E.	121
Kurz, Eleaner	25	Silverman, Sadie	160
Ginsberg, Sadie	34	Shub, Sarah L.	160
Biggie, Olga L.	95	Altman, Rose	168
Schwarz, Florine	73	Wheeler, M. A.	172
Ottenheimer, H.	74	Brock, M. J.	172
Morone, A. M.	78	Anthony, H. G.	B188
Cohen, Sarah G.	95	Arkin, Miriam	B188

The Bronx.

SCHEDULE B1.

School.	
Finkelstein, Martha L.	54

Brooklyn.

SCHEDULE B1.

School.		School.	
Hogan, Agnes M.	80	Chambers, Regina.	53

Queens.

SCHEDULE B1.

School.		School.	
Kelly, Mary	4	Chester, Mary R.	80
Manning, L. M.	80	Quinn, Lillian	92

Manhattan.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

School.		School.	
Konowitz, I. M.	66	O'Connell, N. B.	100

VOCATIONAL CLASSES IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Schedule B5—Manhattan.

	P. S.
Kohn, Frieda, Art Weaving	62
Harper, Herbert D., Mach. Shop Practice	64
Grimmer, Fred. H., Mach. Shop Practice	64
Hunt, Robert H., Printing	192
Gunter, Albert C., Sign Painting	109
Brooklyn.	
Bergen, John F., Elec. Inst. and Prac.	5

The following were appointed to the last two years of the elementary schools:

Manhattan.

GRADES 7A-8B.

	P. S.
Richman, Jacob M., Hist. and Civ.	7
Spitznagle, Eleanore J., Hist. and Civ.	11
Joffe, Philip, Eng.	25
Haylin, Alexander, Eng.	25
Peterson, Amanda, Eng.	28
Goldberger, Sidney, Hist. and Civ.	34
Nagourney, Isaac, Hist. and Civ.	34
Lowie, Risa A., Eng.	38
Murphy, Marie E., Hist. and Civ.	43
Manheim, Zipporah C., Math.	69
Goldman, Anna E., Phys. Trg.	69
Padden, Jane E., Music	83
Lent, Jessie F., Music	83
Gewirtz, Max, Eng.	89
Morley, Isaure F., Drawing	114
Alperin, M. Daniel, Phys. Trg.	122
Feinberg, Esther G., Math.	150
Chatfield, Stella, Sewing	159
Williams, Mary L., Eng.	G170
McLaughlin, Lucy A., Math.	184
Conroy, John F., Geog. and Science	184
Goldman, Louis A., Math.	B188
Dickinson, Kate L., Eng.	B188

The Bronx.

Goodwin, Alice G. V., Math.	2
Reich, Abraham, Hist.	4
Pertsch, C. F., Geog. and Science	9
Straehler, Warner R., Geog. and Science	13
Davis, Emanuel S., Eng.	27
Buchsbaum, Nellie E., Math.	25
Gilmore, Grace H., Sten. and Type.	28
Noethen, Joseph C., Hist.	28
Spivack, Louis B., Math.	40
Velmrad, Emanuel M., Hist.	42
Ortman, Samuel J., Eng.	42
Richardson, Kathryn E., Eng.	45
Carteiman, Marie E., Geog. and Science	45
Newman, Olga M., Sewing	48
Neuberger, Miriam, Geog. and Science	50
Lodato, August, Jr., Eng.	52
Hirscher, Max N., Math.	53
Goldberg, Sarah A., Phys. Trg.	54

Brooklyn.

Hamilton, Mary E., Sewing	27
Smith, Andrew, Bookkeeping	43
Goldstein, Miriam, Math.	43
Vanderbilt, Florence E., Sewing	47
Harrison, Libbie, Hist. and Civ.	50
Rcss, Lazarus D., Eng.	188
Kupfer, Ernestine, Hist. and Civ.	162
Graham, Ella M., Hist. and Civ.	173
Kloster, Walter J., Hist. and Civ.	176

Queens.

Gillis, Anna L., Eng.	80
Simonpietri, Marie, Spanish	85
Schoettle, George H., History	93

Richmond.

Seguine, Edith C., Phys. Trg.	17

The following elementary school Principals were transferred:

Schedule 1B.

	From School	To School	Sched-ule.
O'Reilly, John J.	30	24	
Loewinthan, Albert	78	30	

The following elementary school teachers were transferred:

Manhattan.

	From School	To School	Sched-ule.
Ashley, Annie W. (as teacher of an ungraded class.)	65	34	F2 $100
Rutledge, Helen M.	78	7	B1
Rosenthal, Louise H.	72	83	B1
Zoll, Elfreda H.	100	126	B1

Bronx.

Collis, Lilla K.	48	42	B2
Wolff, Frieda E.	82	45	B1

Brooklyn.

Brown, May E.	178	35	B2
Clear, Mary E.	162	168	B2
Fyfe, Ethel J.	53	178	B2
Casserly, Rosalie M.	177	132	B1
Bowen, Hildegarde C.	104	150	B1
Heidelberger, Elsie	107	153	B1

Queens.

Murphy, Marie C.	80	93	B1

The following were appointed Principals:

Schedule 1B.

	School
Goldberger, Henry H. (Vacancy caused by transfer.)	18

Schedule A.

Walker, Elizabeth	12

Schedule P2.

Fitzpatrick, John S.	N. Y. Parental School

Education Notes.

Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller reported yesterday the following number of graduates from the elementary schools at the close of the present term: Manhattan, 9,016; Brooklyn, 9,890; the Bronx, 5,389; Queens, 2,215; Richmond, 442. The total is 26,952, or 93.7 per cent. of the register. Last January it was 93.5 per cent.

The Board of Superintendents yesterday nominated Principal Thomas O. Baker of P. S. 44, Throop and Putnam Avenues and Madison Street, Brooklyn, as District Superintendent to succeed Dr. John Griffin, who was retired on account of age.

District Superintendent Lyon on Jan. 14 suspended without pay Miss Ida Sofranski, a teacher in P. S. 147, Manhattan, for insubordination, neglect of duty, and general inefficiency. Her suspension was continued and her case will be investigated.

Because of the fuel situation, all classes meeting at the Washington Irving High School under the auspices of the Isaac Pitman Shorthand Writers Association will meet next Saturday and thereafter at the City College. A new section in elementary stenography is being organized this Saturday for teachers and prospective teachers.

Jacob Schleifer, junior draftsman in the Bureau of School Buildings, has resigned, to take effect on Feb. 2.

President Somers yesterday explained the attitude of the Board of Education in the matter of community centres. He said the board was in favor of them wherever it was possible. The shutting down of the privileges of some of the centres in the public schools was merely a temporary expedient caused by the lack of fuel. Acting City Supt. Straubenmuller said that where school buildings were used for evening classes the community people were allowed to continue their activities there. If the managers of the centres wanted to use unheated buildings, no objection was raised.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. Henry King, 5, for 1 day, from 4 P. M. Feb. 1; James Conroy, 42, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Feb

FOR ICE AND FOOD BILLS

Senate War Committee Acts Favorably on Both Wagner Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—After listening to a plea by Robert F. Wagner, minority leader, the Senate War Committee today took action on his measures, one providing for the harvesting and conservation of natural ice under State auspices, and the other empowering the State Food Control Commission to fix retail profits. The latter bill was reported favorably.

The question of ice conservation will be considered by a sub-committee composed of Senators Brown and Wagner, who will go to New York tomorrow to take the matter up with the State Food Control Commission, with a view to immediate action.

The bill giving the State Food Control Commission power to regulate profits was amended. In its original form the bill empowered the commission to fix retail prices. In its amended form it gives the commission the right to regulate the percentage of profit of retailers in commodities. The change was in accordance with a suggestion from Herbert Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, with whom Senator Wagner conferred last week.

"I am gratified at the prompt and favorable vote of the War Committee on my bills," said Senator Wagner tonight. "The committee was in absolute accord with both proposals, and the State may now loook forward to prompt action which I believe will be of great benefit to the people."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Monday night, Jan. 28, either at Maxine Elliott's Theatre or between theatre and McAlpin Hotel; open-face gold watch and platinum link chain with pearls; made by "Gubelin," Lucerne, Switzerland; monogram M. V. J. on back of watch; very liberal reward if returned to Alfred Fanti, 120 West 32d St.

LOST.—Skunk muff on Dyckman St. subway train at about 5:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Jan. 30, between 96th and Manhattan Sts., or the latter station; liberal reward will be paid on return. Communicate N 204 Times Downtown.

LOST.—100 shares Union Pacific common, certificate No. 328520, in the name of Denny, Pomroy & Co.; transfer has been stopped. Please return to Prince & Whitely, 32 Broadway. Suitable reward will be paid.

LOST.—January 29, either at Vanderbilt Hotel or Healy's, Columbus Ave., half pair earrings; pearl and diamond, one pearl and two diamonds; $100 reward return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST.—Diamond oval cluster pin, Tuesday night, between 116th subway station and Hoe Av.; liberal reward. Harry Lipschitz, 1,117 Westchester Av. Tel. 5106 Intervale. Apt. 21.

LOST.—Small solitaire diamond ring, left in wash room of Mirror Tea Room, 5th Av. and 45th St.; liberal reward; greatly valued for sentiment. Call or address M. P. Mills, 2 West 45th St., 7th floor.

LOST.—Small black purse, containing diamond ring, $100, and papers, Thursday evening, at Liberty Theatre; finder may keep money. Return ring and purse to Miss Murray, Biltmore Hotel.

LOST.—Ermine fur scarf and muff, also other goods, in fibre box, between 146th and 200th, Amsterdam Av. and Broadway, from cleaner's auto; $100 reward. 2,893 Broadway. Phone Morningside 8779.

LOST.—At Altman's store, Tuesday, diamond horseshoe brooch containing 32 diamonds, platinum setting. Liberal reward if returned to the Gorham Co., 17 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—On Saturday evening after the theatre, between 42d St. and 86th St., diamond pendant earring with imitation pearl drop; $25 reward. W 127 Times.

LOST.—Platinum barpin, diamond centre, 137th St. and St. Nicholas Av. to Wadsworth Av., 178th St.; liberal reward. Apt. 6G, 612 West 137th St.

LOST.—A platinum bar pin with sapphires and pearls, on Tuesday, Jan. 22, between 55th St. and 5th Av. and Grand Central. Reward given if found. Z 393 Times Annex.

LOST.—On Jan. 24, between 125th St. and Englewood, N. J., one large black fur driving glove. Reward if returned to Lieutenant N. B. Hall, Keyport, N. J.

LOST.—Black Pomeranian, near Hotel Lafayette, Sunday night; answers to name of Fifi; suitable reward. Phone Schaefer, 4 Bay Ridge.

LOST.—At Macy's, pocketbook, with money, theatre tickets, cleaner's check; liberal reward. Keagy, 853 St. Nicholas Av. Audubon 2030.

LOST.—Blue fox neckpiece, from Yale Red Cross cloakrooms, Friday, Jan. 25, between 3 and 4 P. M.; liberal reward; no questions asked. 15 East 78th St.

LOST.—On Lexington Av., between 40th and 53d Sts., blue silk silver top bag, sentimental value; $20 reward. Mrs. John Larkin, 47 East 53d St.

LOST.—Between Vermilyea Av. and Broadway, on 207th St., lady's cross fox neckpiece; reward. Return 595 West 207th, Apt. 22.

LOST.—On 5th Av., near 57th St., a little white dog, Sealyham Scotch terrier. Mrs. George Kemp, 76 East 56th. Telephone Plaza 4456. Reward.

LOST—Pearl earring, with diamond, Friday, between Hotel Plaza and Metropolitan Opera House. Liberal reward if returned to Mrs. James Steel, Hotel Plaza.

LOST.—Envelope containing Liberty bond; liberal reward. M. B. Greiner, 311 Lake St., West Hoboken, N. J.

LOST.—Black seal stole, in Knickerbocker Theatre, Monday night; reward. Academy 753.

LOST.—Billfold, $20 currency, citizen's papers; return and receive reward. F. K. Moll, 110 Garrison Av., Jersey City.

LOST.—Two-stone diamond ring, gypsy setting, 3½ carats each stone; reward $500. Joe Leblang, 1,490 Broadway.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, with initials "C. B. H." on inside; reward if returned to 22 East 47th.

LOST.—Jan. 24, in Lyceum Theatre, gold mesh bag marked H. D. Geer. Liberal reward if returned to 246 West 72d St.

LOST.—Long Island waiting room, black handbag marked L. J. Owen. Reward, no questions. Telephone Great Neck 577.

LOST.—Skunk muff, in taxi going from Grand Central to Hotel Gotham, Tuesday evening; reward. Bryant 490.

LOST.—Seal muff, 6th Av. "L" toward Rector St.; liberal reward. Miss Kahane, 48 West 27th.

LOST.—Keys, between West 46th St. and Roosevelt Hospital; reward. W 180 Times.

LOST.—Black pansy brooch, diamond centre; reward. Block, 10 West 93d St.

LOST.—Sunday night, fur neckpiece; reward return 63 East 74th.

LOST.—Small purse containing money, keys, subway, Wednesday, 128 West 74th.

LOST.—Black purse, gold monogram J. O. K. Return Room 1069, McAlpin Hotel.

LOST.—$27 between 79th and 46th Sts.; reward. 220 W. 46th St.

LOST.—In or near Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, gentleman's diamond ring, single stone; liberal reward. Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

$500 REWARD

for platinum wedding ring set all round with diamonds; also diamond solitaire engagement ring mounted in gold, platinum lined, lost in Shanley's washroom Jan. 8; finder to be paid upon delivery to Mrs. Jas. M. Hines, (owner,) Greenville, N. C.

$150 REWARD

for flexible platinum diamond bracelet, lost Jan. 29, between Madison Av., 61st and 38th Sts.

Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$100 REWARD.

Emerald and diamond ring, Wednesday evening, in or near Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Communicate with Mrs. A. K. Nimick, care Mrs. Sierck, 5 Park Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—White toy poodle, name "Teddy," from 175 West 4th St.; liberal reward; no questions asked. Phone Spring 6180.

$50 REWARD for return black Scotch terrier, lost near Biograph Studio, Wednesday; green collar, with name Leonce Perret. Communicate with Mrs. Perret, 368 Riverside Drive. Academy 358.

$150 REWARD.—Lost, small white West Highland terrier dog; long hair and pointed ears; answers to name of "Mac"; no questions asked. Return Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av., Murray Hill 1484.

REWARD.—Will chauffeur who took fox terrier Saturday kindly return? 168 West 73d.

PLEA OF RINTELEN FOR FREEDOM DENIED

Court Overrules Motion to Dismiss the Indictments Charging Conspiracy.

TRIAL WILL BE RESUMED

Five of the Accused Men Intend to Testify in Their Own Behalf —Case Rests with Nine.

Contending that Franz Rintelen had come to this country merely as an emissary of good-will, with no sinister intentions further than to promote friendly commercial relations between the United States and Germany, George Gordon Battle, counsel for Rintelen, in the United States District Court yesterday asked for the dismissal of the indictments charging Rintelen and other defendants with conspiracy to place bombs on neutral ships. Judge Howe, after devoting the day to hearing arguments on the motion, denied the plea and ordered the resumption of the trial today.

Counsel for nine of the accused then announced that their case would rest. These defendants are Bode, Becker, Bonford, Boniface, Reister, Wolpert, von Kleist, Uhde, and Zeffert. The five defendants who intend to take the stand are Wilhelm Parades, Frederick K. Karbade, George Praedel, Karl Schmidt, and Franz Rintelen.

The motion for dismissal of the indictments was based on general grounds: That the court lacked jurisdiction, inasmuch as the ship Kirk Oswald, upon which the alleged bombs were found, was loaded in Brooklyn; that there was no evidence to show that the defendants carried or delivered the bombs to the ship; that there was no evidence to show that the articles found on the vessel at Marseilles were bombs intended to and capable of causing any destruction.

On behalf of the defendant Rintelen, Mr. Battle said that two years ago a number of American citizens thought it was either illegal or injudicious for the United States Government to ship munitions of war to one side in the European war when conditions made it impossible for the other side to take similar advantage of the privilege. He said men who held these views were neutral at that time, and though they may have continued in that opinion, they were now loyal and patriotic and eager to have the American military forces triumph over Germany in the conflict.

Maintaining that the alleged conspiracy charged in the indictment was hatched long before the arrival of Rintelen in this country in April, 1915, Mr. Battle said:

"The testimony given by one witness, Mr. Hammond, shows that Rintelen simply wanted to promote more friendly commercial relations between the United States and Germany. The desire which he expressed to get supplies through the English lines was legitimate. His utterance to Hammond that he was endeavoring to cause strikes in munition plants implies a sentiment which is undoubtedly open to criticism."

W. H. Wemple, representing the defendants Wolpert, von Kleist, and Boniface, moved that the court instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty for these three men, declaring that the Government had failed to connect them with the planting of the fire bombs on the Kerk Oswald. A similar motion was made by Jacob M. Schoenfeld in behalf of the defendant Zeffert. Assistant United States Attorney Osborne opposed all the motions on the ground that the testimony by direct implication and by inference established beyond a reasonable doubt the guilt of all the defendants.

SAYS GYROS WERE SCRATCHED

Lieutenant Tells of Defects in Torpedoes at Hennig Trial.

At the trial yesterday of Paul Hennig, former head of the gyroscope testing department of the E. W. Bliss torpedo plant in Brooklyn, charged with treason, before Judge Chatfield in the United States District Court, Lieutenant Francis Leo Shea, whose accusations caused the arrest of the defendant, was the principal witness. Lieutenant Shea is chief inspector in the Bliss works for the Government, and it was his duty to observe the testing of the gwro parts mechanism used on the torpedoes made by the Bliss works for the Government.

Lieutenant Shea described the testing roo min Hennig's department, and then told about defects in gyro parts, bearings, and tools which were assembled on a table in Hennig's department on Nov. 13. He related how defects were found in some of the gyro parts. Some of the bearings were scratched, he declared, which made them useless.

According to the witness, there was a testing table in Hennig's department at the plant of which gyro parts were assembled and tested. Paul Hennig, the defendant, had a desk near it, the witness said, and the table was operated by Karl Hennig, who was introduced by the defendant in the Bliss works as the defendant's son. Karl Hennig, after the developments at the Bliss works, left that place and went to work with the Sperry Gyroscope Company, the Lieutenant testified. On information furnished by Lieutenant Shea, Karl Hennig was later interned on Ellis Island.

Lieutenant Shea said he noticed that the testing table moved on a pivot. He said on the witness stand that he discovered the table was defeective and could be operated while the gyro parts were being tested in a way that would conceal any imperfections in the mechanism of the gyros. The witness said he drove a peg in the table to keep it steady.

"Fro mthe time I fastened the table," said the Lieutenant, "no more gyroscopes from Hennig's department ever passed the Government requirements."

"United States District Attorney Melville J. France, who is conducting the case for the Government, asked the witness about ninety-six gyros which had been sent to the stock room of the Bliss plant after discovery of the defeective parts were made. Lieutenant Shea said that the bearings and centres were removed from all of them in the presence of Governmeent inspectors and locked up by him.

Arthur K. Wing, counsel for Hennig, on cross-examination, asked the witness whether his relations with the defendant were friendly or otherwise before the accused was arrested. Lieutenant Shea said he held no animus toward the defendant, and his only relations with him were in an official way.

Ensign Joseph A. Flynn of the U. S. N., who was called by the Government as an expert on guns, mines, and torpedoes, explained the workings of the torpedo gyroscope. He testified that the torpedo mechansms offered in evidence at the trial were defeective and were unfit for use. He said they would render the operations of a torpedo ineffective.

The trial will be resumed today.

GUARD GOV. STEPHENS.

California Executive Protected After Receiving Threatening Letters.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 30.—A police guard was placed on duty at the office of Governor William D. Stephens in the State Capitol today. No explanation was offered. The Executive Mansion was damaged by a dynamite blast five weeks ago and since then the Governor has received numerous threatening letters.

In connection with the explosion fifty-five members of the Industrial Workers of the World are being held.

GLASS IN PEANUT BUTTER.

Federal Authorities at Newport Think It May Be Part of a Plot.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 30.—The Newport office of the Department of Justice found a small jar of peanut butter today which contained more or less broken glass. It has been sent to Government chemists for analysis.

If the case warrants further action will be taken.

CHARGE ASSEMBLYMAN WITH EVADING DRAFT

Residents of Flushing Want L. E. Decker Disqualified as State Officer—Denies Accusations

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Charging that he evaded the draft law and was thus delerlict in his duty as an American citizen, seven residents of Flushing, L. I., petitioned the Assembly today to unseat Assemblyman L. Eugene Decker, Democrat, of the Fourth Queens District. The etition, which was sent to the Judiciary Committee, referred to him as "Lucas E. Decker, Jr." but a footnote set forth that "both names indicate one and the same persons."

According to the complaint lodged with the Assembly, Decker was a member of the machine gun company of the Seventh Infantry, N. G., N. Y., and was transferred to the Reserves, when his term expired, in 1916, while the regiment was on the Mexican border. On June 5 of last year, when all men of draft age were called upon to register, according to the complaint, Decker failed to do so and even neglected that duty after he was discharged from the Reserves for physical disability.

After his election to the Assembly in November, Decker was married and, the complaint alleges, that on Nov. 23, he registered with Draft Board No. 184 in Jamaica and gave as grounds for exemption that he was a married man and a State officer.

"We submit," reads the complaint, "that the said Lucas Decker, Jr., evaded the draft law. We submit that he should be disqualified for holding the office to which he was elected on the ground that he secured election to such office by misrepresentation and evasion of his duty as an American citizen of draft age in time of war."

Those who filed the complaint against the Assemblyman are Frank H. Hulburt, Ernest C. Hunt, Edwin M. Gamble, James A. Murray, John Crawford, Wilfred G. Rudyard, and Robert B. Beaver.

Decker did not seem disturbed over the charges, and said that the Federal authorities are now looking into the matter and that he had received assurances from Malcolm W. Clephane of New York, a Government appeal agent, that he had nothing to fear.

"I never claimed exemption on any ground," said Decker. "When I went before the board one of the men there askd me if I claimed exemption, and I said 'No.' Another of the members asked me if I was not an Assemblymen and married, and when I said 'Yes' they put that down as my claim. I did not register in June, as I was in the National Guard Reserve, but did register Nov. 23."

Decker introduced a bill today providing for the assignment of all abebodied men between the ages of 18 and 55, when not regularly or continuously employed, to work in occupations carried on by the State or private enterprises during the war. The measure would hit all members of the leisure class, and a registration of the nonemployed would be taken in every county of the State whenever directed by the Governor.

BILL TO END WATER BOARD.

Boylan Measure Would Lodge Its Functions in a City Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator John J. Boylan of New York today introduced a bill providing for the abolition of the Board of Water Supply and the shifting of its functions to the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity. Under the terms of the bill, the Board of Estimate must pass on all contracts for additional water supply entered upon by the department under the new powers the measure would confer upon it.

The Boylan bill is part of the Hylan legislative program as formulated at conferences of the elective city officials who are members of the Board of Estimate before they assumed office. In connection with the proposal to abolish the Board of Water Supply, which was created by the Legislature with broad powers that rendered it virtually independent of the city government, a $7,000,000 contract for a tunnel to connect the Ashokan Reservoir with the proposed new Schoharie watershed, acquired by the city, was discussed at length, and the board was asked to postpone work on the contract until the new administration had taken over the affairs of the city. It was rumored at the time that a contracting firm favored by Tammany was anxious to be relieved from the contract, owing to high prices of materials and scarcity of labor growing out of war conditions.

Bill for Military Road.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Legislation paving the way for the construction of a broad military road connecting West Point with the New England States was introduced today by Assemblyman John P. Donohoe of Putnam. The measure appropriates $5,000 for a preliminary survey.

To Regulate Charity Benefits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Under the terms of a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Mark Goldberg the promoter of any charity benefit entertainment in New York City would be compelled to secure a license from the City Commissioner of Licenses in case he had not been connected for at least three months with the legally incorporated charity for which the benefit was held.

Germans Destroy Palestine Wells.

Page illustration showing wanton destruction of wells near Jerusalem, in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. Twenty-four pages rotogravure. On all news stands, 10 cents; $5 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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Insurance in Force, $1,773,411,526.00
(An increase of $85,614,250.00)

Admitted Assets, $633,999,569.37
(An increase of $9,469,525.20)

Net Policy Reserves, $521,060,090.00
(An increase of $10,559,160.00)

Total Income, $96,461,069.70
(An increase of $4,021,594.56)

Contingency Reserve, $17,609,997.08
(An increase of $1,357,257.31)

Including dividend additions, revivals, and increases in existing policies, the amount of new insurance paid for during the year was $209,054,920—an increase over 1916 of $24,836,907. Of this new business, over 99.5 per cent was written in the United States and Canada.

Balance Sheet, December 31st, 1917

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$ 18,866,170.76	Policy Reserve	$521,060,090.00
Mortgage Loans	109,834,056.64	Supplementary Contract Reserve	4,384,540.21
Policy Loans	88,170,554.98	Other Policy Liabilities	10,513,506.99
Bonds and Stocks	400,820,386.14	Premiums, Interest and Rents paid in advance	1,240,107.23
Interest and Rents due and accrued	8,404,972.05	Miscellaneous Liabilities	860,528.73
Premiums in course of collection	4,964,690.77	Taxes, License Fees, etc., payable in 1918	1,171,740.26
Cash ($1,106,598.61 at interest)	1,814,088.16	Dividends payable in 1918	19,197,830.88
Deposited to pay claims	1,124,649.87	Reserve for Future Deferred Dividends	57,961,227.99
		Contingency Reserve	17,609,997.08
Total Admitted Assets	$633,999,569.37	Total Liabilities	$633,999,569.37

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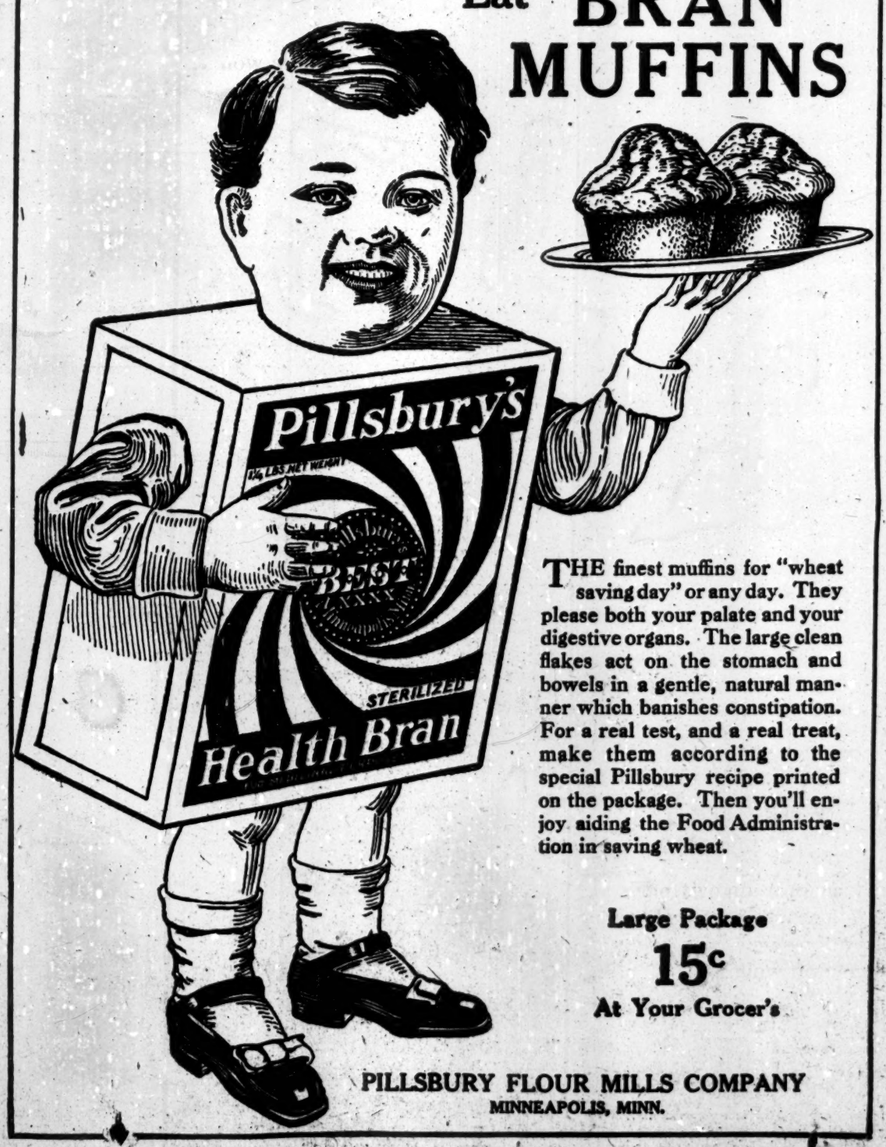

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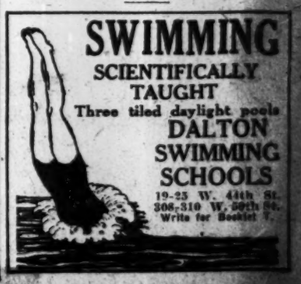
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